THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder today; Monday probably fair, moderate west winds.

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MONEY BILLS MAY NOT GET THROUGH

Filibuster in Senate Against Conference Reports on Appropriations.

WEBB BILL BECOMES A LAW

By a Vote of 244 to 95 House Repasses Liquor Measure Over President's Veto—Second Time in 15 Years.

Wilmington Star Bureau,
23 Wyatt Building.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—A situation developed today that almost certainly will cause the defeat of the Public Building Appropriation bill and which seriously endangers the Rivers and Harbors bill. Such became outlook after Senators Newlands, of Nevada; Owen, of Oklanoma, and Burton, of Ohio, started an out-and-out filibuster against the Rivers and Harbors bill in the Senate this afternoon.

Defeat of the Public Buildings bill will cost North Carolina $900,750 and the failure of the Rivers and Harbors measure to pass means that the $1,100,000, which Senator Simmons secured for the harbor of refuge at Cape Lookout, will be held up until the extra session of Congress.

There are other large appropriations in this latter bill, but the most important is the Cape Lookout project.

Senator Simmons, who was minority conferee on the Rivers and Harbors bill, retained all the State's appropriations in conference.

The unexpected filibuster is the only thing in the way of getting the actual appropriations unless President Taft may take a lasting whack at North Carolina by vetoing both measures.

By Associated Press

Washington, March 1.—A well defined filibuster that developed in the Senate early today against the conference reports on the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill and the Public Buildings bill threatened tonight to have disastrous results upon the completion of the appropriation legislation of this session of Congress.

With adjournment only about 60 hours away, Congress tonight had 13 of its 15 big supply bills unfinished and the proceedings in the Senate were such as to indicate that several of the measures might fail of passage before March 4th.

Senators Root, O'Gorman and Bristow had issued a direct ultimatum that the House of Representatives must either accept some of the general amendments put into the Public Building bill by the Senate or the measure would not pass at this session of Congress.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, holding the floor for several hours during the day, insisted that there should be no action on the river and harbor conference report unless an opportunity was given for a vote in the House of Representatives upon his amendment proposing a river regulation board to take control of all waterway development.

The Naval, Agricultural, Pension, Indian, Legislative, Postoffice and Sundry Civil appropriation bills were all held back from final perfection when the filibuster started. Conference committees worked until after midnight and throughout today attempting to adjust differences between the two houses.

The continuation of the Senate filibuster may so block the ratification of these conference reports, however, as to make it impossible to finish up all of the bills before adjournment March 4th.

In case any of them fail of passage, it will be necessary for the extra session to take them up so that government departments may not be bankrupted.

The opposition to the Public Building bill was based on the ground that the conference committee had omitted all of the general items, and had left only the local appropriations which Senator Bristow referred to as "grab" items.

Among the Senate amendments dropped out of the bill were those for the Arlington Memorial Bridge, a militia armory, an extension of the park system and a National Red Cross building, all in Washington, and $3,000,000 for a New York court house site.

The only measures that had reached the President today were the Fortifications Appropriation bill, involving about $4,000,000, and the Diplomatic and Consular bill, carrying something over $3,000,000. The measures resting in precarious condition today involved total appropriations of over one billion.

The House late today adopted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, carrying $94,000,000 and the Pension Appropriation bill carrying $180,000,000.

Webb Bill Re-passed.

Washington, March 1.—By a vote of 244 to 95 the House today re-passed over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" States.

The Senate passed it over the veto last night and the bill now becomes

(Continued on Page 8.)

WOULD TREAT WITH WILSON

Library of Congress

Colombia Rejects Proposals of United States in Regard to Panama—Expects Better Terms from New Administration.

Washington, March 1.—In a special message reviewing the controversy with Colombia over the separation of Panama, President Taft today transmitted to the Senate a report by Secretary Knox which declared that Colombia's flat rejection of preliminary settlement proposals by the United States had closed the door to any further overtures on the part of the United States.

The report suggested that a hope, prevalent in Colombia that the incoming Democratic administration would agree to a settlement on more liberal terms was responsible for Colombia's attitude at this time. American Minister Beaupre learned unofficially that this hope existed and that the Columbian government desired to treat with the new administration.

Secretary Knox stated in his report that efforts of the State Department to replace the relations of the two countries in a state of cordial friendship and mutual confidence was inspired by the President's conviction that to do, so far as consistent, with the dignity and honor of the United States and with the priniciples of justice, was a plain duty.

He pointed out, however, that as the subject of arbitration was now being urged by Colombia, it seemed obvious that no terms of arbitral submission could be entertained which might call in question the right of Panama to exist as a sovereign State.

Supporting this view he quoted from Secretary Hay a declination to turn to the Hague tribunal, because the question presented in the Colombian "statement of grievances" were of a political nature and not within the domain of a judicial decision. The report criticised the Colombian government for repeated failure to carry out its engagements during the course of negotiations and asserted that the Hay-Perran treaty of 1903 failed because the Colombian President, by an amazing departure from the practice of nations, declined to recommend for approval a treaty signed under the explicit directions of his predecessor.

The secretary admitted that Colombia has suffered by her failure to reap her share of the benefits of the canal, saying this was the explanation of the endeavor of the United States to accommodate the conflicting interests of the three parties, by the conventional fixation of a just measure of compensation in money or in material equivalence."

The course of the United States, he added, was marked by "kindly forbearance and equitable generosity."

Secretary Knox, in conclusion, remarked that Colombia's attitude undoubtedly was due in great measure to a radical misconception of real public opinion in the United States engendered probably by reiterated criticisms in certain uninformed quarters.

Arbitration as the best means of settling the differences is general public opinion in Colombia, according to a statement today by Colombian Minister Beancourt based on a message from the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was the reason, it was said, for the rejection of the proposals made to Colombia by American Minister DuBois as announced from Bogota.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HERRING.

Conducted Friday From Residence of Son Near Kenansville, N. C.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Magnolia, N. C., March 1.—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret A. Herring took place yesterday at 11:30 A. M. from the residence of her son, Mr. John S. Herring, near Kenansville, the services being conducted by Rev. E. C. Sell, pastor of the Magnolia charge. She died in Savannah, Ga., while on a visit to her son there, aged 79 years. Her remains were brought to Magnolia Thursday on the train from Wilmington and conveyed to the home of her son, arriving at 11 o'clock in the evening. She was buried by the side of her husband, Dr. Needham Herring, who passed away nearly 30 years ago. Mrs. Herring was a good woman, having been a faithful, consistent and devoted member of the Methodist church at Kenansville for a number of years. One brother, Mr. Junius Shine, of Duplin county, and the following children survive her: Mr. John S. Herring, of Kenansville; Mrs. M. W. Loftin, of Mount Olive, and Mr. J. A. Herring, of Savannah, Ga. Another son, Mr. Geo. Herring, went to New York some years ago, but has not been heard from in some time. A number of friends and relatives attended the funeral. The floral offerings were beautiful. The bereaved have the sympathy of the entire community.

ANSWERS GOVERNMENT

American Naval Stores Co., Denies Violating Anti-trust Law

Savannah, Ga., March 1.—The answer of the American Naval Stores Company and the individuals as officers filed in the United States Court today, declares that the company did not violate the Federal anti-trust law, but was forced by the methods of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company to come in with that company in handling business.

Shur-On glasses fitted by Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple, will end eyeglass troubles. Eyes tested free. (advertisement.)

CROWDS ARRIVING FOR INAUGURATION

Visitors by the Thousands Pour Into Capital to Witness the Ceremonies.

EVERY DETAIL IS COMPLETED

Washington, Gaily Bedecked, Teems With Activity—Cabinet Appointees on Scene—Unusual Precautions Taken

Washington, March 1.—Fifty thousand visitors, it was estimated by railroad officials, had reached Washington tonight, as the vanguard of the quarter of a million expected to witness the first inauguration in 20 years of a Democratic President of the United States.

The inaugural committee announced late today that every detail for the elaborate ceremonies of Tuesday had been completed and the city bedecked in patriotic and holiday array, already has assumed a jovial spirit. Tonight Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, was emblazoned with arches of electric lights, through which passed increasing thousands as rapidly as trains from every section reached the city.

Throughout the day Washington teemed with inaugural activity which tonight turned into gaiety. Enthusiasm was apparent everywhere with arriving clubs and military companies, which are to participate in the inaugural parade, contributing to the general excitement.

Official completion of the inauguration plans now await the arrival of Woodrow Wilson, the President-elect, who will reach Washington at 3:45 o'clock Monday afternoon, escorted by special train loads of Princeton University students and the Essex troop from New Jersey, which is to act as his official escort in the inaugural procession.

Vice President-elect Marshall spent the second day in his new home.

After an early morning greeting from the Black Horse Troop of cadets from Culver, Ind., who are to be his escort on inauguration day, Mr. Marshall visited the Senate, over which he is to preside for the next four years. Late in the afternoon he called on President Taft.

Tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. Marshall will attend the Church of the Epiphany, where the cavalry cadets from Indiana also will attend. On Monday evening they will be guests at a diner to be attended by the Indiana delegation in Congress.

Among arrivals tonight were Governor Mann, of Virginia, and his staff. Governors of other States will begin to arrive tomorrow night, the majority of the visiting executives, however, expecting to reach here Monday. William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will arrive tomorrow and will be met by a special committee.

William Jennings Bryan and Josephus Daniels, generally accepted as assured cabinet appointees of the President-elect, will arrive Monday afternoon. Arrangements for the reception have been made and also for Wm. G. McAdoo, of New York, who is to be Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo already has engaged apartments here and is expected tomorrow night.

Unusual precautions to prevent the destruction of the official inaugural stands at the capitol by fire has been taken by Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol building and grounds. A complete fire system was finished today.

A representation of the great seal of the United States in colored electric lights has been placed on the front of the platform.

Large flags were unfurled from the front of the capitol today and draped over the main entrance, where they will form an imposing feature of Tuesday's spectacle.

RESERVES IMPROVED

National Banks Made Good Showing for February

Washington, March 1.—Reserves of the 7,450 National banks showed a material improvement on February 4th, as compared with the stringent period of November, but were not as great, however, as in February of last year, according to returns to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The total resources and liabilities of the National banks of February 4th were $11,185,599,266. The condition of loans, cash and deposits on February 4th, as compared with November 26th last, was as follows in the Southern States:

Decrease in loans $1,943,590, and gains in cash $798,175, and deposits $6,209,478.

Girard, Kas., March 1.—According to a letter received here today by F. D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, and credited by him to John Kenneth Turner, an American writer, imprisoned in the City of Mexico during the recent revolt, Turner suffered torture at the hands of General Felix Diaz, was three times threatened with death by shooting, was robbed and imprisoned, and his appeal to the American ambassador for aid was futile.

SUED FOR ILLEGAL METHODS

Government Files Civil Anti-Trust Suit Against the Corn Products Refining Company—Conspiracy is Alleged.

New York, March 1.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, an alleged starch, glucose and syrup "trust"—is sought by the Federal government in a civil anti-trust suit filed here today charging the $80,000,000 combination with entering conspiracies and contracts to destroy competition in violation of the Sherman law. It is alleged to have kept the prices of corn products at unreasonably low figures to harass and discourage independent manufacturers, controlling 66 per cent. of the entire American production of starch and glucose and 80 per cent. of the inter-State trade in mixed syrups. The alleged trust is charged with fixing re-sale prices; with manufacturing cheap grade candy at unreasonably low prices in retaliation against confectioners who buy starch and glucose from independents; with practically suppressing the private brands of mixed syrups of grocers by quoting low prices on its own syrups, and with unlawful threats and contracts to destroy competition.

Aside from dissolution, the government askes for an injunction prohibiting the alleged restraint of trade. The suit recalls the long drawn out fight between the Department of Agriculture and the Corn Products Refining Company over the branding of its corn syrup.

The following officers and directors are named as defendants:

Corn Products Refining Company, New Jersey; National Starch Company, New Jersey; St. Louis Syrup & Pressing Company, Missouri; Novelty Candy Company, New Jersey; Penyck & Ford, Limited, Louisiana; Edward T. Bedford, William J. Mathewson, Frederick T. Bedford, A. B. Boardman, Frederick T. Fisher, C. H. Kelsey, Geo. S. Mahana, Geo. M. Moffett, William H. Nicholas, A. A. Smith, James Speyer, E. Beverly Walden, C. M. Warner, R. S. Burns and A. M. Watkins, all of New York City; Thomas P. Kingsford, Oswego, N. Y.; C. H. Lorenz and Louis Suss, St. Louis; F. A. Lohmeyer, C. W. Lohmeyer and Edward T. Bedford, of Jersey City, N. J.; Benj. Schneewind, Chicago, and William S. Pencyk, Jr., and James P. Ford, New Orleans.

It is alleged that the defendant combination dismantled many of the starch and glucose factories it absorbed, selling the properties in most instances under covenants that the land conveyed should never, or not for a long term of years, be used in connection with the manufacture of similar products.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Market Was Quiet During the Week—Price Changes Narrow

New Orleans, March 1.—The cotton market was quiet this week. Prices moved within a narrow range and did not favor either bulls or bears to any decided extent. The close was at a net gain of 2 to 11 points.

The high prices were made on Friday and the low prices on Tuesday. At the highest the trading months were 20 to 30 points over last week's close. At the lowest they were 3 to 6 points under. The range was 23 to 36 points.

Except for a while around the opening of the week, the long side was more aggressive than the short and prices were kept at a small advance above the level of last wek's close.

On the whole the volume of trade was small and operators on both sides were plainly waiting for decided developments regarding the new crop situation. Planting was reported begun in the earliest sections of Texas, and from most parts of the belt satisfactory progress with crops was claimed. At the same time a considerable amount of rain fell, which the market called unfavorable. In the spot department prices gained one-eighth of a cent, middling closing at 12 1-2, against 12 3-8 last week and 10 7-16 this week last year. Sales on the spot amounted to 5,380 bales, against 5,514 last week, and 7,240 this week last year; sales to arrive amounted to 5,393 bales, against 2,319 last week and 2,995 this week last year.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Proceedings in Senate and House Told in Paragraphs.

Washington, March 1.—The day in Congress.

Senate.

Met at 10 A. M.

Senator Martin issued call for Democratic caucus for March 5th.

Adopted conference report on Army Appropriation bill carrying $94,266,146.

Filibuster by Senator Newlands prevented adoption of Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill conference report.

Eulogies were pronounced on late Senator Heyburn, of Idaho.

Confirmed a large number of army, navy and diplomatic appointments.

House.

Met at 10:30 A. M.

Passed Webb liquor shipments bill over President's veto 244 to 95.

Bureau of Labor report on anthracite coal prices investigation presented.

Disagreed to conference report on Naval Appropriation bill and sent it back for further conference.

Recessed from 6:50 P. M. until 8:30 P. M.

Adopted conference report on Army Appropriation bill.

Filibuster started against Workmen's Compensation bill.

"HOME FOLKS" BID WILSON FAREWELL

"Town and Gown" Mingle in Great Demonstration to President-Elect

HE HATES TO SAY GOOD-BYE

Turning Away in Body, But Not in Spirit, Wilson Says—Thinks He Will Feel Very Strange Inside the White House.

Princeton, N. J., March 1.—Thousands of the home folk of Princeton University gave Woodrow Wilson a farewell demonstration tonight as they bade him God-speed to the White House. It was a unique tribute to the man who after 27 years of residence in the historic town had been elevated to the Presidency of the United States, in that both students and town folk joined in cheering him. It was the first celebration in which "town and gown" mingled in such great numbers and with so much entnusiasm.

A brass band, a glare of fireworks and continuous cheering brought the President-elect to the door of his bungalow just as the procession of students and residents turned the corner of Cleveland lane, marching by the house where Grover Cleveland lived and died. The streets were muddy, but the marchers trudged merrily along. When they reached the Wilson home a great cheer went up.

C. S. Robinson, a Republican, and A. S. Leigh, a Democrat, bore a silver loving cup. Col. David M. Flynn presented it in a brief speech. The President-elect stood on a box just outside the portico of his home and said goodbye to his fellow townsfolk.

The President-elect said he meant to enjoy the three days between his resignation of the Governorship and inauguration day in which he was a "plain and untitled citizen," not because he had no particular responsibility, but because of the reminiscences of the years that had preceded.

"I want you to believe me," he said, "When I say I shall never lose the consciousness of these years. I would be a very poor President if I did lose it. I have always believed that the real rootages of patriotism were local; that they resided in one's consciousness of an intimate touch with persons who were watching him, with acknowledgment of his character.

"You cannot love a country abstractedly; you have got to love it concretely. You have got to know people in order to love them. You have got to feel as they do in order to have sympathy with them and any man would be a very poor public servant who did not regard himself as a part of the public himself. No man can imagine how other people are thinking. He can know only by what is going on in his own head, and if that head is not conceited by other threads of suggestion with the heads of people about him, he cannot think as they think.

"I am turning away from this place in body, but not in spirit, and I am doing it with genuine sadness. The real trials of life are the connections you break and when a man has lived in one place as long as I have lived in Princeton and has had as many experiences as I have had here, first as an undergraduate and then as a resident, he knows what it means to change his residence and to go into strange environments and surroundings.

"I have never been inside of the White House, and I shall feel very strange when I get inside of it. I shall think of this little house behind me and remember how much more familiar it is to me than that is likely to be and how much more intimate a sense of possession there must be in the one case than in the other.

"One cannot be a neighbor to the whole United States. I shall miss my neighbors. I shall miss the daily contact with the men I know and by whom I am known, and one of the happiest things in my thought will be that your good wishes go with me.

"With your confidence and the confidence of men like you, the task that lies before me will be gracious and agreeable. It will be a thing to be proud of, because I am trying to represent those who have so graciously trusted me."

An outburst of applause arose from the crowd after the speech. A line was formed and Mr. Wilson shook hands for nearly an hour.

It was the climax of a busy day for Mr. Wilson. He had witnessed the inauguration of his successor in Trenton and spoken a farewell to the members of the Legislature.

The afternoon he devoted to packing. Just before dinner all the Princeton mail carriers who have borne the heavy mail of the President-elect since he first entered public life came in a body to say good-bye. Friends called in a continuous stream. Practically the whole town said good-bye to him tonight and the farewells will be continued tomorrow.

Wilson's Farewell to State.

Trenton, N. J., March 1.—Woodrow Wilson, soon to be inaugurated President of the United States, formally turned over today the office of Governor of New Jersey to Senator James F.

(Continued on Page 8.)

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINAL WORD

Last Communication in Regard to Panama Canal Dispute Received by Taft Administration—Left for Wilson.

Washington, March 1.—Great Britain's final word to the Taft administration on the Panama canal tolls dispute, made public today, insisted that a case for settlement under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has arisen, but suggested in effect that there would not be time to discuss the subject further before the United States government changed hands.

Secretary of State Knox asknowledged receipt of this communication without committing the State Department to an answer, reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all or to await another communication from the British government continuing the argument. This latest British note, which was submitted to Secretary Knox yesterday, instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, was a "set of observations" by Ambassador Bryce. The ambassador explained his reasons for submitting at this stage an objection to the contention in the last American note that Sir Edward was arguing a hypothetical case and that there was no reason for his protest in advance of the actual collection of tolls from British ships while American ships were allowed to pass free.

The note follows in part:

"His majesty's government are unable before the administration leaves office to reply fully to the arguments contained in your dispatch of the 17th ult., to the United States charge d'affaires at London, regarding the difference of opinion that has arisen between our two governments as to the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but they desire me in the meantime to offer the following observations with regard to the argument that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the points in difference between his majesty's government and that of the United States on the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because no actual injury has as yet resulted to any British interest and all that has been done so far is to pass an act of Congress under which action held by his majesty's government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken.

"From this view his majesty's government feel bound to express their dissent. They conceive that international law or usage does not support the doctrine that the passing of a statute in contravention of a treaty right affords no grounds of complaint for the infraction of that right and that the nation which holds that its treaty rights have been so infringed or brought into question by a denial that they exist, must, before protesting and seeking a means of determining the point at issue, wait until some further action violating those acts in a concrete instance has been taken, which in the present instance would, according to your argument, seem to mean, until tolls have actually been levied on British vessels from which vessels owned by citizens of the United States have been exempted.

"The terms of the proclamation issued by the President fixing the canal tolls and the other method which your note sets forth as having been adopted by him, in his discretion, in a given occasion for determining on what basis they should be fixed, do not appear to his majesty's government to affect the general issue as to the meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which they have raised.

"In stating thus briefly their view of the compatibility of the act of Congress with their treaty rights his majesty's government held that the difference which exists between the two governments is clearly one which falls within the meaning of Article 1 of the arbitration treaty of 1908."

HOUSE IN SESSION TODAY

Must Meet for Regular Business—Big Supply Bill

Washington, March 2.—After working until nearly 1 o'clock this morning, passing the Workman's Compensation law and handling a mass of routine appropriation bills, the House took a recess until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Majority Leader Underwood said during the evening session that it would be necessary for the House to resort to the unusual expedient of meeting for regular business on Sunday owing to the situation as to the big supply bills. To obviate the necessity of a Sunday appearing as a legislative day in the record, a recess was taken, preserving the legislative day of March 1st.

THE INAUGURATION

Readers of The Star who will be in Washington to attend the inauguration of President Wilson next week will find The Star on sale at news stands at the following places:

TREASURY BUILDING.
WASHINGTON POST BLDG.
EVENING STAR BUILDING.
CAPITOL BUILDING.

GREAT TERMINALS AT CAPE LOOKOUT

Legislature Asked to Incorporate Five Million Dollar Enterprise at Beaufort.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Judicial Districts Bill Passes Senate and Revenue and Machinery Act in House—Cape Fear Normal School.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 1.—The incorporation of the Beaufort Terminal Railroad Co., with $5,000,000 capital authorized, for the purpose of developing Cape Lookout as a great seaport through railroad connection with Beaufort, and the construction of adequate wharves, piers and other facilities, is the object of a bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Ward.

The incorporators are E. C. Duncan, W. B. Rodman and Morris S. Hawkins. The bill was placed on the calendar and passed final reading, being sent to the House.

The Senate passed the Judicial Districts bill, reported last night by the committee, with slight change as to numbering the districts.

The military bill carrying $50,000 appropriation instead of $35,000 appropriated two years ago, passed final reading as it came from the House and then the Senate refused to reconsider, on motion of Senator Jones, in order that the appropriations committee could pass on the amount. Jones explained that he didn't know of the increase when he voted for the bill. It was ordered enrolled for ratification.

The Revenue bill passed final reading in the House this afternoon and was ordered enrolled and sent to the Senate after an hour had been spent in committee of the whole passing on various sections. The corporation franchise tax was reduced from one-tenth of one per cent. to one-fifteenth of one per cent. on capital stock paid in, no corporation to pay less than $7.50.

Representative Roberts won at last in his fight for real estate dealers to pay $25 instead of $50 license tax. He lost on a tie vote earlier in the week, but had a good majority when he renewed the effort today, charging that $50 would be excessive. The tax on sewing machine companies was finally fixed at $250 instead of $500 originally named.

Numbers of automobile men are here especially from Charlotte and Durham, co-operating with Raleigh dealers in an effort to procure a hearing before the Senate Committee on the new Section 72, which imposes a $500 annual license tax for manufacturers. They are claiming that this means a tax on North Carolina dealers and will seriously effect important concerns in that the dealer in the State and not the outside manufacturer will have to pay the tax.

The House Session.

The House convened this morning at 10 o'clock; prayer by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Raleigh.

Petitions were received for increased appropriations to the school for feeble-minded and in the interest of itinerant dealers in medicines.

Kellum Beer Bill.

An unfavorable report came from the committee on the liquor traffic for the Kellum bill to permit Wilmington and New Hanover county to license beer saloons under rigid restrictions prescribed.

Unfavorable report came from the committee on counties, cities and towns for the bill to remove the county seat of Nash county to Rocky Mount from Nashville. Also favorable report for the Roberts bill from this committee to safeguard from fire shows in which moving pictures are a feature.

New Bills Introduced.

Noland—Relative to changing time of voting in Haywood.

Clark—Relative to road improvement in Pitt.

Koonce—Provide better railroad depot facilities for Jacksonville. Relative to trees falling on wires.

Hatchett—Pay outstanding public school debts in Caswell.

Porter—Constitutional amendment for raising the pay of members of the General Assembly.

Young—Relative to recorder's court in Dunn.

Dunning—Road law for Martin.

Turner—Requiring certain reports of officers in Franklin.

Cromartie—Relative to stock law in Bladen.

Connor—Provide for election of cotton weigher in Lucama.

Seawell—Regulate hunting quail in Lee.

McMillan and McNair—Relative to salaries of officers in Robeson.

Majette—Establish special court in Tyrrell.

Gatling—For protection of farmers in the peanut belt.

Wike—Extend corporate limits of Webster.

Griffin—Permit Raleigh township to issue $100,000 school bonds.

Sykes—For initiative, referendum and recall for Monroe.

Williamson—Relative to powers of the commissioners of Columbus.

Dunning—Regulate primary election

in Martin.

Williamson—Prohibit sale of liquor near certain churches in Columbus.

Hutchins—Provide for sale of court house in Yancey.

Hall—Amend law as to Mooresville graded school.

Faircloth—Authorize bond issue for Clinton.

Porter—Amend constitution of North Carolina, Sections 1 and 2, by providing that constitutional conventions can only be called by the people voting approval.

McPhail—Incorporate Hoffman.

Newell—Promote cause of education in Warren. Put on immediate passage. Provide for the popular election of the members of the board of education, and superintendent of education; passed second reading in spite of strenuous objection on the ground that this innovation would disturb the State system of school management. Objection to final reading forced the final reading over to another day.

Miller—Abolish Cleveland county recorder's court. Relative to establishment of a highway commission for Cleveland.

Porter—Amend constitution by fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly at $600 for members and $1,000 for officers for the term and providing that there shall be no allowance for special sessions. Also that the ten cent mileage be continued.

Bellamy—Provide for the establishment of a teachers training school for southeastern North Carolina at some point that will offer the best inducements in finanical aid and adaptability for the institution. The bill sets out that an East Carolina school has been located in Pitt county at Greenville and there are two in Western Carolina. Now, he insists, the Cape Fear section of the State is entitled to such an institution. It is to be known as the Cape Fear Normal. The bill proposes a $25,000 appropriation. The State Board of Education is directed to appoint the directors and this board is to locate and establish the institution.

Young, of Harnett: Provide cotton weigher for Angier.

Senate bills passed final reading and ordered enrolled for ratification: Enable Apex School district to issue $12,500 bonds. Incorporate Hanneessee Valley Railroad. School bond issue for Charlotte. Provide home for poor, aged and infirm in Rockingham county. Incorporate Council, Bladen county. Road bond issue for certain territory in Edgecombe. Repeal present charter of Raleigh and provide a new charter. Ratify road bond election in Nash. Amend charter of Fremont. For bonds by Tarboro. Bond issue by Benson. New charter for Rutherfordton. Bridge bond issue for Edgecombe. Amend charter of Tarboro. Relative to drainage of lands in Mecklenburg. Special bridge tax in Pender. Make West Asheville a sanitary district. Bond issue for county home in Cartaret. Enlarge corporate limits of Tunis. Amend charter of Apex. Special school tax levy for Bessemer City. Support of public library of Charlotte. Person county bond issue. Bond issue by Asheville to extend watershed. Amend charter of Salisbury. Provide waterworks and sewerage for Tarboro. Special tax in Watauga.

The following House bills passed final reading and were sent to the Senate: Special road tax for Carteret. Amend Maxton school district law. Allow Wilson to issue bonds. Bond issue for Kings Mountain district. Enlarge Kinston graded school district. Amend charter of Troy. Recharter city of Durham. Improve Brunswick county roads. Establish Ansonville High School district. Court House bond issue for Wayne. Amend Hoke road law. Amend Buncombe public school laws. Improve roads in Brunswick. Compromise a $6,000 claim of the late Prof. H. H. Smith, of the University of North Carolina for $500. Provide a civil service for the Raleigh fire department. Protect food fish in Pender and New Hanover.

Committe of the Whole on Revenue Bill

The House spent an hour or longer in committee of the whole on final consideration of the revenue bill. An agreement was reached for the franchise tax on corporations to be reduced from one-tenth of one per cent on capital stock paid in to one-fifteenth of one per cent, the minimum tax to be $7.50.

An amendment by Mr. Hall exempting the pharamacists from license tax was voted down.

An amendment to reduce license tax on real estate dealers from $50 fixed in the bill, to $20 and $25 according to population of towns, was gotten through by Representative Roberts.

The House voted down a motion to double the tax on professional men. The tax on sewing machines was cut from $500 to $250.

As amended the revenue bill passed final reading and was ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate. The House adjourned to 8 o'clock tonight.

House—Night Session

At the House session tonight the committee on public service corporations made report on the Justice bill introduced just before the second conference by the freight rate commission with the railroad officials, stipulating that if discriminations continued, the Corporation Commission shall declare intra-State rates on the basis of the minimum rate inter-State. The committee recommends that the Legislature take no action on this bill until the extra session, if one is held, and no one doubts that there will be an extra session.

The House passed a great number of public local bills including: Regulate primary election in Beaufort county. Fix the pay of commissioners of New Hanover county. Exempt members of National Guard from road and jury duty. Consolidate the Health Departments of Wilmington and New Hanover county. Provide a ballot primary for certain Columbus county officers. Regulate fishing in Waccamaw and tributaries. Game law for Richmond and Scotland counties.

Tax dogs in Duplin county. Incorporate Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital. Incorporate the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. Establish inferior court for Wayne county. The House received from the Senate the bill redistricting the State into 20 Judicial districts but declined to put in on immediate passage.

Representative Ray charged that the bill had been framed and adopted when it was not expected by many that this would be done. Friends of the bill insisted that no changes can be made without disturbing the entire arrangement.

Other bills passed were: Relative to fees in Forsyth county. For a special court in Rutherfordton. Confederate monument in Greenville. Tax dogs in Richmond county. Incorporate Citizens' League, Mecklenburg county. Relative to an election in Charlotte May 6th, 1913. Regulate pay of jurors of Forsyth. Protect fish in New river, Onslow county. Regulate fishing in certain parts of Albemarle sound. Protect deer in Brunswick and Cumberland counties. Protect quail in Brunswick and New Hanover counties. Elect trustees of Mount Olive schools by popular vote. For division of funds for road improvement Charlotte township. Provide for weekly fire drills of school children in Wilmington and New Hanover county. Incorporate Wilmington and Northeastern Railroad Company.

The House adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

The Transcontinental

The joint committee on convict labor hired to railroad companies in exchange for stock in the roads gave a hearing on the Atlantic and Western or Transcontinental Company this afternoon and tonight the matter going over for Col. S. A. Jones and Col. Theo. Davidson, representing the company, to get special information here concerning the affairs of the company. Col. Jones and Col. Davidson, as counsel, insisted that the company is working in good faith and has a good prospect to get the twelve million dollars, funds sought to assure the project and is working the squads of 20 convicts of the State and six hired laborers in good faith. Senator Hannah denied this charging that the company has no prospect of success and that the State convicts should be withdrawn.

The committee will recommend Monday as to whether the Legislature should name a special commission to make extended investigation into the affairs of the Transcontinental.

Senate—53rd Day.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock; prayer by Rev. C. J. Harrell.

Petitions: From citizens of Davidson for increased appropriation to the school for the Feeble Minded; from citizens of Mecklenburg against license tax of rural salesmen.

Senator Pharr expressed the pleasure of the Senate in seeing Senator Watkins, of Randolph, once more in his seat after his long illness.

New Bills Introduced.

Pharr—Establishing charity hospital for Mecklenburg and city of Charlotte.

Evans, of Pitt—Amending salary law for Pitt officers.

Little, of Wake—Defining boundaries of Fuquay Springs.

Payne, by request—Amending act of 1907 relative to road commission of Marion township, McDowell.

Ward—Incorporating Beaufort Terminal Railroad Co.

Daniel—Amending charter of Scotland Neck.

Weaver—Amending charter of Asheville.

Hawes—Amending act of 1911 as to commissioners of Chatham contracting for and receiving pay for special services.

Ward—Dividing the State into 20 judicial districts and providing for weeks of court in each county.

Senate bills passed on final reading: Enlarging Rocky Mount road district. Re-chartering Henderson. Road bond issue for Marion township, McDowell. Road bond issue for Nebo township, McDowell. Bond issue for improvements in Dallas. Amending bond issue act for town of Camden. Road bonds for North Cove township. For central heating plant for various State buildings. Allowing Raleigh to establish municipal waterworks plant if it cannot buy the present one. Incorporating Beaufort Terminal Railroad Co. Fixing sales days in Mecklenburg for sales of real estate under power of sale in mortgages or deeds of trust. Amending charter of N. C. Agricultural Society.

House bills passed final reading: Amending charter of Hamlet. Incorporating Pleasant Grove school tax district, Washington township, Beaufort county. Providing for sewerage system for Tryon. Promoting building of steam and electric roads in Wilkes. Authorizing Goldsboro to issue bonds. Incorporating Fairview, Union county. Incorporating Bunn. Amending charter of Statesville Air Line. Improving roads of Mt. Airy township. Road bond issue for Sylva, Dillsboro and Cullowee townships, Jackson county. Extending corporate limits of Oriental, Pamlico county. Allowing King's Mountain to vote increase of graded school tax. Exempting city of Washington from act of 1911 relative to waterworks. Amending Revisal so as to allow any commissioner of deed to probate papers. Exempting active members of National Guard from road and jury duty. Regulating hunting and protecting game in certain counties. Authorizing notice of conditional sales to be given grantor, in addition to advertising. Amending Revisal relative to examination of parties to actions. Amending Revisal relative to devisees and heirs at law. Amending militia law.

National Guard Bill.

After the Senate had passed the National Guard bill, Senator Jones moved re-consideration of the vote, saying he been inadvertent to the fact that it carried an additional appropriation of $15,000. He thought the committee on appropriations ought to have an opportunity to consider this bill along with all the others carrying appropriations when the omnibus bill was finally made up. Senators Peterson and Phillips explained that the bill had received the endorsement of the full committee on appropriations with its provisions thoroughly understood. The additional appropriation was made necessary by the United States laws governing the equipment of the National Guard in the various States. Senator Nimocks supported the motion of Senator Jones, but it was lost on division.

Judicial Districts.

When the judicial districts bill was taken up it was found that the 15th and 16th districts were too heavy to come together, and Senators Ivie and Bryant suggested a renumbering of the districts to obviate this difficulty. That was done and the substitute bill was put upon its immediate readings and passed, with Senator Phillips objecting on the ground that the Davidson district was unwilling to lose Randolph, the Solicitor's home.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill making profane or indecent talking in loud tones on public highways a misdemeanor in certain counties, also in Senator Pharr's bill allowing notaries public or other officers who may be stockholders in building and loan associations to probate papers of such associations, and validating such probates already made.

Senator Gilliam's bill for the protection of minority stockholders in private corporations was made the special order for Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

At 2:30 the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

A special committee consisting of Senator Gilliam and Representative Doughton, of the joint committee on appropriations was directed this evening to prepare a new appropriation bill covering all State institutions by Monday for immediate introduction.

PUBLIC PAID FREIGHT

Price of Coal Was Greatly Increased After the Strike

Washington, March 1.—Hard coal companies increased the wages of their employes $4,000,000 a year after the strike agreement of last May and increased the price of anthracite to consumers $13,450,000, according to a report based on an investigation by the Bureau of Labor, submitted to the House today.

The report submitted by Secretary Nagel is the result of an investigation conducted in response to a House resolution asking for the elements of cost and profit included in the present high price an anthracite.

An average increase of 26 cents a ton in wholesale coal prices was discovered to have been made since the strike agreement of last May. In spite of the fact that the workers benefitted about $4,000,000, in increased wages in the year, the report adds that the recent increases in prices have been more than sufficient than to compensate fully those companies whose costs of production have increased more rapidly during recent years, and at the same time have very greatly increased the profits of those companies, of whom there are at least several whose costs of production either decreased or remained stationery during the same period."

Of the more than $13,000,000 gained by the operators after the strike agreement, $1,900,000 was derived from general increase in prices and about $2,550,000 from the suspension of April and May discounts, while in addition, a limited number of operators are reported to have "recovered large sums through the sale of coal at premiums made possible by the shortage of shipments incident to the strike."

The $13,450,000, the report says, was not net profit because out of it came the cost of the six weeks' cessation of work by the strikers and also the increase in their wages.

The increase in wages, however, the report adds, represents a raise of only 8 to 10 cents a ton in the cost of coal production.

The report does not estimate how much more the public paid for its coal last year than if 1911 rates had continued, although it says that the increase in wholesale prices affected retail prices and that in all communities these advances were felt. The retail increase averaged 25 cents a ton on stove and 40 to 50 cents on chestnut coal.

In some instances, however, the prices were much more pronounced.

MAY SETTLE BALKAN WAR.

Turkey Places Her Cause Unreservedly in Hands of Powers.

London, March 1.—The Turkish government today definitely abandoned its prohibitive stipulations in connection with peace and placed the cause unreservedly in the hands of the European powers, with a request to conclude peace as advantageously as possible for Turkish interests.

Unless, as has been the case before, Turkey changes her mind before terms can be concluded, it is believed here direct peace negotiations will be resumed speedily with every prospect of an early settlement of the Turkish-Balkan war.

New York, March 1.—Another habeas corpus writ has been obtained in behalf of Harry K. Thaw. On application, Justice Guy today signed a writ directing the superintendent of Matteawan hospital to produce the slayer of Stanford White before a justice of the State Supreme Court. It is thought that Thaw will be brought here Monday or Tuesday.

Virginia women want historic Jamestown Island made a National park.

Wright SELLS LOTS

WINOCA Terrace is going to be the best residential portion of our city, the tremendous work of converting this section into a beautiful and healthy place is practically completed, go out today, select your lot and see us Monday.

Several houses are to be started within the next two weeks, our terms are within your reach, buy now and obtain benefit of the rise in value which is sure to come.

We have several vacant lots at Sixth and Taylor (the best of renting locations), for sale on the easiest of terms, further we will loan you the money to build a house, the rent will more than pay interest and installments for building and loan.

On Orange street, between Sixth and Seventh we can offer you a home exceptionally cheap, has Southern exposure, on the car line, eight rooms, modern conveniences and Orange street has just been macadamized. See us Monday and let us tell you about it.

We have for sale that dandy house located on the corner of Third and Red Cross, has all modern conveniences including steam heat, eight rooms, basement and garrett. Size of lot, 66x105 feet, faces the best street in our city. The price and terms are right; we will be glad to tell you all about it.

J. G. WRIGHT & SON
124 Princess Street

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I will be a candidate at the next city primary for nomination for the office of Councilman from the Fifth Ward, and with this announcement I deem it proper to make certain observations for the benefit of the thoughtful voter who studies the candidates for office and then votes according to his judgment of men. To this sort of voter, in the face of the present conditions of our city government, there may be some need at the very beginning of explaining the deliberate seeking for such a difficult office. It is a difficult office now, and with the enlarged floating debt, the increased tax rate, and a probable heavy deficit, the satisfactory administration of affairs during the next term will be even more difficult.

But to be one of the directors of the destinies of the city of Wilmington, a city of its size, prominence, history and future, is no small honor; and the successful conduct of its administration, even for so short a time as two years, is an achievement of which any five of its citizens might well be proud. "To reign were worth ambition * * *" and while, fortunately, the unquoted balance of the sentence no longer applies—to reign, in the sense of govern, in Wilmington is certainly worth my ambition. Then, too, there is an element in my aspiration incapable of appreciation by any but Wilmingtonians of a past decade. Reared in the Fifth, —never having lived elsewhere—on the very edge of "Dry Pond" whose fame, now decaying, has been recorded in story, legend, even song, I have the ambition to represent this particular ward in the governing body of the city. To well represent the Fifth Ward and its present generation of young workers and business men, the product of my own civic environment, is an ambition in itself well worth while.

Beside the ambition, I believe that, from the standpoint of equipment and the time in which to apply that equipment to the office, I am as capable of rendering efficient service to the city as any man in the ward. This egotistical expression is deemed necessary to negative any suggestion that I may doubt my own ability and still ask others to believe in it.

As already indicated, I am not unaware of the difficulties that will beset the next administration, and am not blindly seeking an office the responsibilities of which I do not appreciate. But I am confident that many of the difficulties can be overcome by means of an intelligently progressive public sentiment, a public sentiment that will catch step with these new times and conditions and lend itself to the solving of municipal problems. One reason, in my opinion, or the facts underlying the impression in some quarters that the present administration has been a failure, has been the absence or weakness of such a public sentiment.

But has there been a failure in material results obtained the present administration has been an undoubted success. Anyone who takes the pains to count our new possessions of streets, water plant, sewerage plant, and a real board of health, can satisfy himself as to that. It may be, however, that the cost of these results is out of proportion with their real value, and that there is thus a relative failure. Even then, this is better than no progress. I hold high-priced progress to have been better than stagnation. This is certainly not ideal, but, unfortunately, it has ever been history in the political administration of American municipal governments that progress and improvements come high.

To be sure, the basic idea of the modified form of Commission Government is to remedy this very defect. That is the idea I would seek to have put into practice. The first application of that idea should be the reduction of administrative expenses to the lowest possible point consistent with efficiency. It is possible that with us these expenses are not susceptible of material reduction; but there is certainly a general opinion not only that there are too many offices, but also that material reductions along several lines are possible.

In my opinion, one of the mistakes of the present Council has been their failure to take the people further into their confidence, their failure to force more of the people into their confidence. It is entirely possible that the greatly increased expense and tax rate would be accepted uncomplainingly if more of the actual facts and conditions had been thoroughly explained to the entire public. There is an ever-increasing intelligent demand by citizens for the details of government, particularly of financial details. The demand ought to become universal. I take that to be an element in the progressive public sentiment above described. Councilmen of Wilmington, I would maintain, should foster that demand by anticipating it; should put before the people the details of their municipal government even before the details could be demanded. Then any later failure to keep in touch with the people would raise an instant demand too persistent to be denied for a moment.

I offer these vaporings to the voter in aid of passing judgment upon me. If he values them less highly than I do, or disagrees entirely, we shall not quarrel. CHAS. C. LOUGHLIN.

(Advertisement.)

GARMENT WORKERS RIOTING.

Storm Office of Official Organ—Wreck Building With Bomb.

New York, March 1.—Six thousand Garment Workers stormed their official organ, the Jewish Daily Forward, this afternoon, hurled cobblestones through the windows, smashed up office furniture and were hunting for the editors when 25 police reserves arrived and quelled the leaders with their clubs. An editorial urging the striking Garment Workers to abide by the settlement reached last night and return to work caused the riot.

At the entrance of a loft building where 50 strike-breakers, who are taking the places of idle garment workers, were asleep, a bomb was exploded tonight. The front of the building was wrecked and several persons were injured. The explosion is the fourth one believed by the police to have been engineered by strikers within a fortnight.

Coal is mined in considerable quantities along the Yukon river for domestic use and for the river steamers.

INFANTS YOUTH OLD AGE

VICK'S CROUP AND PNEUMONIA SALVE

THURSDAY, MARCH THE SIXTH,
FRIDAY, MARCH THE SEVENTH.

Inviting your leisurely inspection and kindly approval of
Imported Models
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TAYLOR, Ladies' Hatter
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The Point About Your Face

Most Prominent is your Teeth. And if they are ugly or decayed, it is your own fault. There is no excuse for bad or missing teeth in these days of MODERN DENTISTRY.

You will find by a visit here that all defects can be remedied. And that with little pain and with but very little expense.

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PAINLESS EXTRACTION. CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY. ALL WORK GUARANTEED

WE INVITE

Your Inspection of Our Line of

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WHITE DRESSES.

The Materials and Styles are Beautiful. They include Batiste, Flaxon and Luna Lawn.

The Trimmings are Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon.

Age: 6 to 14 Years.

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Agent American Lady Corsets, Black Cat Hosiery and Butterick Patterns.

ENGINE GASOLINE

PERFECT FUEL FOR ALL GASOLINE ENGINES

MORE POWER
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FOR LESS MONEY

DROP US A CARD — If you operate a Gasoline Engine and we will show you how to Save Money on your Fuel bill.

CAPE FEAR OIL CO., Wilmington, N. C.
Kerosene, Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.

PORTLAND CEMENT

Just received by Schooner "Edward R. Baird, Jr.," 2,500 Barrels Portland Cement.

W. B. THORPE & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

March 2, 1913.

THE MORNING STAR
PARCEL POST MAP COUPON.

Clip six consecutively dated coupons, commencing with this, or any other, date, and bring to Star Office, with expense bonus of **23c**

If sent by Mail.....Postage extra, 6 cents

"A Stomach Like Other People's"

A dyspeptic always covets "A Stomach Like Other People's." His restricted diet, self-denials and sufferings, from which others are immune, depress his spirits and so postpone his recovery.

Stomalix

is a natural and rational stomach remedy; it gently but surely removes the unpleasant sensations that cause depression, and gives the dyspeptic "A Stomach Like Other People's." Entirely harmless, endorsed by distinguished Physicians, it is a wonder-worker for the stomach.

All Druggists.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc. (Agts. U. S.), NEW YORK.

"Beau Brummel," a Beautiful Story Told "The Joke on Howling Wolf."

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NITROUS OXIDE GAS
Makes Dental work a pleasure. Absolutely no pain in filling teeth, or in Crown and Bridge work. Cleanest offices in the Carolinas. Graduate Nurse in attendance.

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Hatching Eggs,
Baby Chicks,
$2.00 for 10;
$17.50 per 100.
Day-old Ducklings,
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You can buy Baby Chicks cheaper than you can hatch them.
ORDER TODAY!

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10,000 2½ inch by 3 feet to 3½ feet Cypress Pickets

Buy your Pickets for the fence now—before they are all sold. Cheaper than any fence that can be built.

Call and see them.

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TERRA COTTA

WEEK'S NEWS AT LUMBERTON

Court Only Partially Clears Jail—Municipal Politics and Improvements—Theatrical Attractions and Other Items.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., March 1.—Last month a term of criminal court was held here which resulted in sending 17 convicts to the county chain gang, only nine prisoners being left in jail, two of which were crazy. Now there are over 20 prisoners in jail, the greatest part of whom will remain there until July.

If the thing keeps on the jail will certainly have to be enlarged or courts held oftener. The idea of the county feeding 20 to 25 prisoners for four months is enough to make the taxpayers think. Without having heard it mentioned, we will venture the assertion that a majority of prisoners in jail got there by fooling with liquor in one way or another. We still believe in the old time whipping post. Few criminals care anything about the road, but the thought of the strap on the bare back would cause them to pause before doing wrong in many instances.

"Citizen" seems to want our job of telling Star readers in this section what is what. He or she is all right, except he or she is too short winded. Good enough as far as it went, but why stop so quick. Why not have the Legislature to pass an act allowing the voters of Lumberton to elect their town attorney and then allow but one man to run and just have him to be town attorney for at least two or three or more terms. Furthermore, give him full charge of everything, let the mayor, commissioners, chief of police, street sweeper at night, the English sparrow, the wind and rain, the mud and the dust, be subject to his orders. In other words, in plain English, let one man run the whole business. All three candidates for Mayor are confident of success, but of course, two of them will be left, putting the defeated candidates in the majority.

Contractor Sutton, who is engaged here in doing concrete work, will begin the first of the week putting down a five-foot sidewalk extending from the Freeman Printing Company building on Fifth street down to Water street, and then up Water street to the corner of the jail yard, about 500 running feet. The order was given by Mr. W. W. Carlyle, who owns the property adjoining. It is understood that if the county commissioners will pave around the jail, Mr. Carlyle will take up the work after it has passed the jail lot and continue the work on Sixth street to the property adjoining his. If that much work is done on paving around the block, surely the other property owners would join in and have the entire block surrounded by a good concrete sidewalk.

Gee Whilikins! We heard of a Lumberton lady talking some talk one day this week. She was going after the fresh meat men with her gloves off. She is said to have declared that it was impossible to get any fresh meat in town that was at all satisfactory, and that she would be obliged to order her meats from some of the large packing houses. One of the dealers was rejoicing over the prospect of losing a part of her trade because he said he had been forced to invoke the aid of the law to help in his collections of a little bill of $6, and all he got was a judgment which he still held. That lady was simply carrying out the rule. When a person is heard knocking a man in business, nine times out of ten, there's an old account standing. When a man cusses a newspaper he either owes for it and won't pay or his neighbor has cut him off.

We saw an old brick vault opened this week which had been standing in the old cemetery near the railroad station for many years. Since our earliest recollections of Lumberton it was there. We are told by old people here that the vault has been occupied by three different children, but not all at the same time. When it was torn away small pieces of a casket or box were to be seen, together with brass handles. There was one skull, jawbones with teeth, intact, and several other bones. If there are those who doubt that the human body returns to dust, we are of the opinion that they would change their mind if they could be present and witness the opening of old graves or vaults. We most assuredly do not blame relatives for declining to let their loved ones resting in the old cemetery be disturbed, but how fortunate it would have been had it been located elsewhere.

"Woodrow Wilson" the Waverly Hotel pet dog, which disappeared about Christmas, returned to the hotel Thursday. That dog has spent all these two or three months within two or three miles of home, but it was only Thursday that Mr. Anderson located him and went after him. Woodrow was sitting quietly in the road when his owner drove up and seemed to be delighted at the idea of returning to town.

We are ashamed to mention it again, but Lumberton had an interesting visitor Thursday who was looking over the hotel situation. He told the Star man that he had $15,000 in cash to put in a new hotel in Lumberton if he could make the right kind of a deal with others who were interested in the upbuilding of the town. He says Lumberton is the best town he knows of, its only drawback being its hotel facilities. We will live in hopes if we die in despair.

Theatre goers may bear in mind that "The Fortune Hunter" will play in Lumberton on Friday night, March 14th; "Alma, Where Do You Live" on the 21st; Coburn's Minstrels on April 4th, and "The Man, the Girl and the Game" on the 11th. The last named is said to carry about 30 people "mostly girls." It will be observed that all these attractions come on Friday night.

Work of putting regulation fire escapes upon the opera house was begun this week and would have been completed, but some changes had to be made. Lumberton is very much in need of a new play house as well as a hotel.

Messrs. R. D. Caldwell & Son are greatly improving the appearance of their large department store by giving it a fresh coat of paint. Mr. Caldwell, senior member, says that they propose to paint the entire block of stores which will be a great improvement in that part of town. But steady and substantial improvements are going on all over town, everyone making improvements trying to do just a little better than his neighbor.

The proposition to extend the school limits so as to take in all the white children within a radius of two miles does not seem to be very favorably received. At least four-fifths of the taxpayers, it is said, are opposed to the measure. They say taxes are already high enough. Those who bear the burden should have a say in the matter.

Again the people of this section are said to be imposed upon and robbed by so-called eye doctors or glass peddlers who know about as much about fitting glasses as a catfish knows about running a battleship. Our people should be on the lookout for them and not be humbugged. Eye doctors are not often seen traveling over the country selling glasses. The real eye doctor has enough office practice to keep him busy.

Wednesday night about 11 o'clock while Mr. S. H. Hamliton was reading a book, after the family had retired and everything was very quiet, he was startled when he found that someone was trying to enter his home through a window. He lost no time in getting out on the porch which caused the midnight visitor to flee in haste, falling over a porch swing as he went, but he hurriedly got himself together with a big grunt and got away. Mr. Hamilton has a new shotgun and invites the visitor to call again.

This section was visited this morning about 5 o'clock by a regular Summer thunder storm, the heavy thunder arousing many people from their peaceful sleep. The rainfall was also heavy. Lumber river, which was already on as well received great encouragement to keep rising.

We hear considerable talk of going to the inauguration, but at this time we can only name one man who will be in the party. Two that declared their intention of going have changed their mind and prefer to stay where there is more room.

On next Friday night Tanhauser's three-reel feature picture "The Star of Bethlehem" will be run at the Pastime Theatre. This is one of the best Bible pictures that has yet been produced and everybody should see it.

Beginning today another clerk is added to the Lumberton office. Mr. Furman M. Barnes being the successful applicant will enter upon his duties Monday morning.

Mr. E. G. Sipher, who has been suffering for several days with some eye trouble, left this morning to consult a specialist in Wilmington.

About 40 teachers attended the meeting of the Teachers' Association here today. The very inclement weather kept over half of them away.

Swindell McEachern, colored, was arrested and jailed this afternoon for attempting to pass a forged check.

Those who attended the banquet in Raleigh last night returned this morning, reporting a great time.

SOUTHPORT NEWS.

Off for Inauguration—Industrial Notes. Personals, Etc.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Southport, N. C., March 1.—While there will be no "procession" from here to Washington, yet there will be a representation from Southport to witness the inauguration ceremonies. Among those who may be expected to be seen at the Capital are Mrs. E. C. Atwood, editor of the News; Misses Eva St. George, Susie Newton, Beulah Weeks and Alderman H. C. Curtis, Rivers St. George, Geo. H. Ruark, and Warren Hood, Jr.

The weather during February has been fine, the range in temperature from 29 to 67 degrees, with a rainfall of 5.73 inches. Last Thursday there was a thunder and lightning storm; Friday night lightning flashed all night.

The first fire to occur here in months was one on last Wednesday, in a small dwelling occupied by a colored family, situated on the outskirts of town. Only family clothing and part of the interior wood-work was destroyed. The neighbors' women taking an active part, formed a bucket brigade and saved the building from being burned. Rats and matches was said to be the cause of combustion.

Work on the W. B. & S. Railroad dock is being actively pushed. The new freight warehouse is nearly completed.

"The Wall Street Girl" presented in your city last Thursday night, brought a good sized delegation of amusement lovers from here, who went up by boat and a special train, the latter returning after the play.

The Gen. Getty, the go-between steamer, this city and Fort Caswell, in the government service, after a several days' lay-off awaiting inspection, is again on the regular run. The steamer Ripple was employed during the Getty's lay-off.

The local ice company will resume operations about the middle of this month, occupying the same quarters as it had last year on Howe street. It is understood that the company will use steam power in its plant, in place of oil motor power that was used formerly.

The regular meeting of the Dickens Club was held at Miss Kate Stuart's Saturday afternoon.

The Civic Club met Wednesday afternoon in its own rooms. The session was a social one, and the exercises were under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Mintz.

THORPE HAS THE GOODS.

Indian Helps Giants Walk Away With First Game.

Dallas, Texas, March 1.—James Thorpe, Indian athlete, contributed largely to the 9 to 1 score which the New York Nationals rolled up in the first exhibition game of the season today with the Dallas team, of the Texas League. Thorpe, five times up, batted out two singles and a double, got 12 chances, handled them all cleanly and took part in two double steals.

Buffalo school children are collecting funds to found an anti-tuberculosis hospital.

Philadelphia is giving service badges to all policemen serving five or more years.

COURT IN COLUMBUS COUNTY

Criminal Term Concluded Friday—New Court House Question—Judicial District and Solicitorship—Other News.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Whiteville, N. C., March 1.—Superior Court for the trial of criminal cases, in session this week, adjourned last night, all the business of pressing importance having been finished. The most important cases were those of two negroes who were sent up for 15 years for attempted criminal assault. Several blind tiger cases also were tried, and Judge Ferguson sent all of these to the roads. It is believed that this will have a salutary effect upon others who are engaged in this traffic.

Judge G. S. Ferguson, who has been holding this term of court, left today, and will attend the inauguration of President Wilson next week. He is a fair and impartial judge, and one of the most genial and likeable men on the bench. He always receives a warm welcome in Whiteville.

The large delegation of citizens, who have been in Raleigh this week, in the interest of a new court house for Columbus, have returned, well pleased with the result of their trip. They did not get their bill through the Senate, but did succeed in getting a substitute bill, which for all practical purposes is the same as the original, the only difference being that under the new bill the county commissioners will build the court house instead of having a special commission to do it. It is provided that it is to cost not less than $40,000 and is to be built on the present court house site.

A warm fight had been on for some weeks owing to the fact that quite a number of prominent citizens were opposed to having the Legislature pass a bill authorizing the new court house without submitting the matter to the people. On the other hand, those favoring the court house had petitions showing that a majority of the tax payers of the county favored the bill, and, therefore, they thought it unnecessary to go into an election about the matter. The new bill is in the nature of a compromise, and is entirely satisfactory to both sides.

The news that Columbus has been made a part of a new judicial district has been received with much interest here owing to the fact that it is practically certain that the new solicitor will come from the Whiteville bar. As was noted in yesterday's Star, Mr. L. V. Grady has received strong endorsements for the position. Mr. H. L. Lyon is also prominently mentioned for the place. As was announced several weeks ago, Mr. Lyon's friends are urging his appointment as assistant district attorney, and it is said by those in a position to know that he has a good chance of securing the place. While he is not seeking the solicitorship, it is known that if appointed he will accept the place.

The boys of the Whiteville High School have organized a baseball team and have begun training. They expect to play a number of games with the other high schools of the county.

The Lady of the Decoration, which was presented this week at the auditorium by the Dunaway Co., was very much enjoyed by the large audience who heard it.

Mr. H. L. Lyon was among the number who attended the banquet last night at Raleigh in honor of Governor Craig and Senator Simmons.

PROGRESSIVE ROSEBORO

Big Auction Sale—Many New Buildings—Other News

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Roseboro, N. C., March 1.—The auction sale of the S. C. Dodd lands in this town, proved a success under the efficient management of Messrs. Robinson and Everett, of Fayetteville. The sale began about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning with an introductory speech by Hon. McL. D. Robinson, complimenting Roseboro as being the best town on the railroad from Wilmington to Fayetteville, and saying that it is well-known that Roseboro is a growing town and inhabited by a remarkably thrifty, industrious and high-class citizenship. We appreciate compliments of this kind from such a high-toned gentleman as Mr. Robinson, and as a token of our appreciation we bid liberally at his sale and gave him good receipts, aggregating over $10,000, or from $100 to $3,000 per acre for land that sold for $25 per acre about five years ago. The home place where Mr. R. P. Howell now lives sold for $4,700, Mr. James Hollingsworth being the purchaser. We have been informed that he will move in a few days from his country home about four miles from here. We will welcome him to our town.

The Simmons brick store was completed this week, and will be occupied in a few days by Mr. A. B. Owens.

Four more brick stores are now under construction. Two are being built by Messrs. R. P. Howell and S. B. Stevens, and two by A. R. Harris. This is the same progressive town that Mr. Robinson complimented so highly.

Mr. E. C. Wooten, of Whiteville, traveling representative for The Star, was on our streets Wednesday. We are always glad to see him.

Mr. David Breece, of Fayetteville, and J. D. Geddie, of Stedman, were in town this week.

The annual rain and snowfall of the United States is estimated to weigh six trillion tons.

We Give

our advertising money to the farmers. Help the farmers; all will be benefitted. Help them make this kind of advertising pay by buying drugs, toilet articles and drinks at

MISSION PHARMACY

5 North Front Street.

THE BEST BREAD IN TOWN—

GLOBE'S

We are not the only ones who say this—Ask your neighbor.

Every business has a foundation upon which to build its success—Good, wholesome Bread was our first attainment toward success

As our business grew and we became recognized as bread manufacturers, other lines were added, and today we are prepared to supply our customers with every bakery delicacy.

Our help is so carefully selected that we can confidently assure the excellence and prompt delivery of special orders for banquets, receptions, weddings, etc.

Ask for GLOBE'S Bread and Cakes, for sale at all grocers, or 'phone 190 or 689 and we will deliver your order promptly from our bakery.

GLOBE BAKING CO.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective January 5, 1913. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90, ! 3:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 13:20 P. M. and Richmond 14:10 P. M.	No. 91, a 1:40 A. M.
No. 51, * 5:35 A. M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars Between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50, *12:20 A. M.
No. 64, ! 5:50 A. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No 65, ! 6:25 P. M.
No. 48, * 8:30 A. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York Trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49, * 6:25 P. M.
No. 53, * 8:45 A. M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford	No. 52, * 8:05 P. M.
No. 55, * 3:15 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia.	No. 54, * 1:40 P. M.
No. 62, * 3:25 P. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 63, *12:50 P.M.
N. 59, ! 6:30 P. M.	Fayetteville, Sanford and Intermediate Stations.	No. 60, !10:15 A. M.
No. 42, * 6:45 P. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman and Dining Car Service. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41, *10:00 A. M.
No. 57, ! 7:30 P. M.	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate Stations.	No.58, ! 8:15 A. M.

* Daily. ! Daily except Sunday. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 28, 1912.

Winter Park, Wrightsville, Wrightsville Beach and Intermediate Points.

EAST BOUND. Leave Wilmington for Winter Park	Leave Wilmington for Wrightsville	Leave Wilmington for The Beach	WEST BOUND. Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave The Beach for Wilmington
* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:30 A. M.	* 6:27 A. M.	* 6:15 A. M.	.....
6:55 " "	6:55 " "	.....	7:37 " "	7:25 " "	.....
.....	.....	.....	* 8:07 " "	* 7:55 " "	* 7:45 " "
* 8:00 " "	* 8:00 " "	.....	* 8:32 " "	* 8:30 " "	.....
! 8:00 " "	! 8:00 " "	! 8:00 " "	! 9:07 " "	! 8:55 " "	! 8:45 " "
* 8:30 " "	* 8:30 " "	* 8:30 " "	* 9:37 " "	* 9:25 " "	* 9:15 " "
! 9:30 " "	! 9:30 " "	.....	!10:12 " "	!10:00 " "	.....
10:00 " "	10:00 " "	10:00 " "	11:07 " "	10:55 " "	10:45 " "
11:30 " "	11:30 " "	11:30 " "	12:37 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
o 1:00 P. M.	o 1:00 P. M.	o 1:00 P. M.	2:07 " "	1:55 " "	1:45 " "
2:00 " "	2:00 " "	.....	x 2:42 " "	x 2:30 " "	.....
x 2:30 " "	.....	.....	x 3:10 " "	.....	.....
3:00 " "	3:00 " "	3:00 " "	x 3:45 " "	.....	.....
x 3:30 " "	.....	.....	4:07 " "	3:55 " "	3:45 " "
x 4:00 " "	.....	.....	x 4:40 " "	.....	.....
4:30 " "	4:30 " "	4:30 " "	.....	.....	.....
x 5:00 " "	.....	.....	x 5:15 " "	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5:37 " "	5:25 " "	5:15 " "
5:30 " "	5:30 " "	.....	6:12 " "	6:00 " "	.....
6:10 " "	6:10 " "	.....	6:52 " "	6:40 " "	.....
6:40 " "	6:40 " "	6:40 " "	7:42 " "	7:30 " "	7:20 " "
7:10 " "	7:10 " "	.....	8:07 " "	7:55 " "	.....
8:30 " "	8:30 " "	8:30 " "	9:37 " "	9:25 " "	9:15 " "
10:00 " "	10:00 " "	.....	10:42 " "	10:30 " "	.....
11:15 " "	12:15 " "	.....	11:57 " "	11:45 " "	.....

Special for Saturdays and Sundays.

Leave Wilmington every half hour from 2:00 until 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 until 5:45 P. M.

Cars marked (*) do not run on Sundays.
Cars marked (!) run Sundays only.
Cars marked (x) superceded by half-hour schedule Saturdays and Sundays.
Cars marked (o) leave at 1:10 P. M. Saturdays.

Freight Schedule.

Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ninth and Orange Streets 3:00 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Clyde Steamship Company

to

NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship "Navahoe," Fri., Feb. 14, 1913.
Steamship "Cherokee," Fri., Feb. 21, 1913.

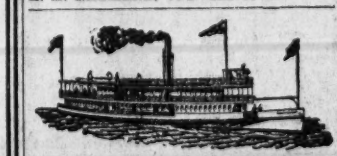
Wilmington to New York.
Steamship "Cherokee," Sat., Feb. 15, 1913.
Steamship "Navahoe," Sat., Feb. 22, 1913.

Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship "Navahoe," Mon., Feb. 17, 1913.
Steamship "Cherokee," Mon., Feb. 24, 1913.

Steamship "Cherokee" does not carry Passengers.

Through bills of lading and lower through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

For freight, apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Sup't., Wilmington, N. C.
H. B. MAYNARD, Freight Traffic Manager.
M. H. RAYMOND, V.-P. and G. M.



HARPER LINE STEAMERS.

Steamer will leave Wilmington daily (except Sunday) for Southport and Fort Caswell 9:30 A. M. Leaves Southport 2:30 P. M.
se 8 tf.

J. F. LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27-28-29 Carroll Building.

BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38-39-40 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD
Air Line Railway
Schedule Effective January 5th, 1913.

TRAINS LEAVE WILMINGTON.

No. 45—5 A. M., arrive Hamlet, 9:05 A. M. Leave Hamlet, 9:25 A. M.; arrive Charlotte, 12:10 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains Nos. 66 for Raleigh, Norfolk, Richmond and All Points North, and with No. 81, for Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and all points South. At Monroe with train No. 53, for Atlanta. DAILY SLEEPER ON NO. 45 TRAIN FOR CHARLOTTE. OPEN FOR OCCUPANCY AT 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

No. 39.—3:05 P. M., arrive Hamlet, 7:35 P. M.; leave Hamlet, 8:00 P. M.; arrive Charlotte, 11:00 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with through trains for Atlanta, Birmingham, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa. Also Norfolk, Richmond and All Points North. Pullman chair car between Wilmington and Charlotte.

TRAINS ARRIVE WILMINGTON.

No. 40—12:30 P. M. from Charlotte and intermediate points.

No. 44—12:10 A. M. from Charlotte and intermediate points.

For further information, call on or telephone

CLAUDE MURRY, Union Ticket Agent. 'Phone: 1294.
F. A. FETTER, C. A., 'Phone 178. Orton Hotel.
JOS. R. COOKE, City Ticket Agent.
H. S. LEARD, Div. Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

W. B. & S. R. R.

Schedule in Effect Thursday, Sept. 5, 1912.

P. M.		A. M.
3:15	Lv . . . . Wilmington . . . . Ar.	8:15
4:05	" . . . . Town Creek . . . . "	7:20
4:20	" . . . . Bolivia . . . . "	7:05
4:35	Ar. . . . . Southport . . . . Lv.	6:30

Mixed train operated daily except Sunday Leaving Navasso at 8:30 A. M., arriving Southport 10:35 A. M. Leaving Southport 11:20 A. M., arriving Navassa, 1:15 P. M.

H. E. GOODWIN, Traffic Manager.
del-tf

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and BestLine West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rails.

Schedule in Effect May 12, 1912.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00 a.m.	10:40 p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:40 p.m.	2:50 a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a.m.	6:55 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:28 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and all Western points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, served by carrier in the city, or by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, or if paid cash in advance a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to readers of the paper.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of contracts are charged transient rates for time actually published. Payment for transient advertisements must be cash in advance. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space at same rates, or advertise anything foreign to their regular business, without extra charge. Advertisements to occupy special place will be charged for according to position desired.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51; Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Sunday, March 2, 1913.

Blessed are those whose hopes are not centered upon getting an office.

"North Carolina sits at the head of the table" doing her best to get her share.

Looks as if there were a dogfall in that contest between Senators Mason and Kern.

When some men get into a tight place they simply duck and pass out quietly at the nearest exit.

After the country finds out who is to be in Wilson's cabinet it will only confirm quite a lot of suspicions.

Some men who break into the lower Houses of the Legislatures and Congress ought to be indicted for burglary.

The strongest opponents of private ownership are those who don't own anything and would have it in soak if they did.

Don't worry about the cabinet. Wilson can be depended upon to select a team that can be depended upon when the opposition tries to buck the line.

Our idea of "a fulmination" is that it is the argument of another fellow who makes us tired trying to reply to it without hope of answering it to his satisfaction.

A Washington dispatch says Walter Page is to be Secretary of Agriculture in Wilson's cabinet. Well, we hope so, for that is one Page that ought never to be turned down.

The best evidence we have noted of General Huerta's apparent ability to handle the Mexican situation is that he has more of an army than the other fellows appear to have.

There are reports that five of the nine Madero brothers have been killed since the Huerta government got control in Mexico. The murderistas seem to be connected with the new regime.

Our idea about the size of many a politician is soon to receive a jolt when we observe how nicely he is made to fit a consulship in some faraway bailiwick about the size of Rhode Island.

The fact that the Atlantic Coast Line keeps on double tracking its lines in eastern North Carolina shows that the "Nation's Garden Spot" is furnishing business for two railroads running alongside each other.

Since New York seemed disposed to make a hurrah over Castro, there is nothing to be said about the warm hospitality displayed in Hanava when the distinguished exile made his appearance in the Cuban capital.

Woodrow Wilson acknowledges that he and Marshall lack experience. Well, they ought to be glad of that, for the people elected them because they were satisfied their opponents had entirely too much experience.

Says the New York Herald: "Mrs. Nancy Harris, who did such effective work in spanking Andrew Carnegie when he was a boy that she has been on his pension list for years, has just celebrated her 96th birthday." Doubtless many persons who have hit Mr. Carnegie for a loan will never be able to get on his pension list under any circumstances.

The Diazistas claim that as Madero and Suarez were shot in front and rear, it is proof that they got between the guards and the attacking party while the shooting was going on. To a man who looks on both sides of a question, it might occur that Madero and Suarez were shot down and then turned over and shot a few more times so they could not live to tell the tale.

THE STATE'S TAXING SYSTEM

Despite more or less threatening from different portions of the State, the General Assembly has determined upon a reassessment of taxable property. Contrary to any apparent dissatisfaction over such a course, the Legislature had to do something and it seems that it has decided to do it. The simple truth is the General Assembly had to meet a condition and it is evident that it could not depend upon a theoretical plan of taxation to meet an actual deficit and provide the revenue necessary to administer the affairs of the great State of North Carolina.

Since that is true, it does not behoove taxpayers to become dissatisfied before they have a real cause for dissatisfaction. The fact that a reassessment is to be made is no cause for dissatisfaction, but the cause may arise later owing to the manner and result of the assessment. If there is a proper method and system of assessment and equitable taxation in all quarters of the State is the result, it really will be cause for satisfaction. Otherwise, there will be cause for dissatisfaction, but we cannot conceive how it is possible any more unsatisfactory taxing system could be devised than the present one that does not provide a sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the State. The Raleigh Times regards a new property assessment as "the proper course," and goes on to say:

"We believe the finance committees of the two houses have taken the wisest possible course in determining upon a reassessment of property to get the taxing system of the State upon a more just and equitable showing that this law if enacted will cause, that there is to be a reassessment now but no one can say that great inequality does not exist. The way of making assessments has gone on so long that it will probably be a gigantic task to get them made on a true basis. But it must be done if the State is ever to make even a beginning at the solution of the problems of taxation and revenue. Then, North Carolina is not a pauper State and as the committee suggests, she should be taken out of the class of pauper States, with small property value and a high tax rate. Her property value is great and should be high in assessment and the tax rate should be low. The State will then be placed in proper light before her own people and before the world. When she has done this her tax records will be an invitation to capital to come in from other sections and help in the development of her great resources. Now they are forbidding, for capital does not want to go where the records proclaim that everybody and everything is poor and that the tax rate is exhorbitant."

The Times makes some observations that should be given thought by those North Carolinians who are interested in the progress of their State, and are concerned in the position it must occupy in the sisterhood of States. A new assessment does not by any means carry with it a guarantee that it will be equitable and free from those inequalities that are known to exist at present. It does mean, however, that if the proper methods are pursued a new assessment will afford an opportunity to equalize taxation on a mere satisfactory basis than that upon which the State is now attempting to do business.

We are not surprised to learn that the people of some counties are "up in arms" at the idea of a reassessment. It shows that they are quite well satisfied with the present assessment, and it justifies the suspicion that they are the people who are getting off mighty light with the share they are contributing to the support of their State. Nevertheless, we can but look upon a new assessment as a mere exeperiment in the hope of finding a way to meet a deficit and provide a means for the production of more revenue. We may experiment all we please, but we will never obtain a scientific and equitable system of taxation till we have a tax commission that is independent of politics and which shall be continued in office so it can make a study of the problem and acquaint itself with the best methods adopted in other States and countries. Since we have not discovered any satisfactory taxing system ourselves, it might be well to borrow one till we have a commission that shall be able to produce one that has some elements of improvement in it.

We elect our Legislatures every two years and the constant change in its membership makes it impossible for any great number of the members to study fiscal questions and be in a position to give the General Assembly the benefit of their knowledge and investigations. Many men sent to the Legislature have never given a moment's consideration to the subject of taxation and when they go to Raleigh they come for the first time face to face with financial and legislative matters with which they have not the slightest familiarity. However able the men may be, there are very few who can land in the Legislature and comprehend at once either the needs of the State or the fiscal plans for filling its treasury.

A tax commission composed of able men who have no political axe to grind could post itself on all phases of taxation, acquaint itself with all the conditions to be met in the different sections of the State, and be able not only to supply the State with a good revenue system but aid each county in solving its taxing problem. Crudeness is no name for some of the plans employed by States, counties, cities and towns in their attempts at raising revenue.

TAXING THE PLUTOCRATS

The Star's Raleigh representative in chronicling the proceedings of the General Assembly stated yesterday morning that "both branches of the North Carolina Legislature worked under high pressure in an effort to clear up the business before the present session, in time for adjournment with the expiration of the sixty-day limit." The members are now rushing things, for only five or six days remain of the time limit for which they can get pay.

Even if the Legislature is "under high pressure," we rejoice to note that it has discovered a means of wiping out the deficit of nearly a cool million in the State's strong box. The tax on newspaper contests, $25 on dailies and $10 on weeklies, will wipe out the deficit and furnish relief to all the pauper counties, so the State won't have to use the resources of other counties to pay expenses in others. It was a bright mind that discovered a method of hoiding up the plutocratic publishers of weekly newspapers and thus filling the coffers of the State Treasury. It shows about how much common sense can be applied to the taxing problem when the Legislature is "under high pressure."

A tax on newspaper contests will put a triple tax on the journalistic plutocrats. They are taxed on their property and for trying to make a living, then comes the tax which an editor inflicts on himself for trying to increase his circulation, and before he can cart his money to the bank the State reaches out and yanks out an "X." We suspect some newspaper man has gotten into the Legislature and put it wise on how to create a surplus in the treasury. Perhaps it is a humorous scheme to tax newspaper contests out of existence for the benefit of the publishers. About the only squeal we have heard on account of "contests" comes from editors who have tried it and find that the following year promises a deficit of more startling proportions than the one which is staggering the statesmen at Raleigh.

In all seriousness, it might be observed that the Legislature would cover itself with glory if it would offer newspapers a premium for increasing their circulation, instead of taxing them on their efforts to do so. To increase newspaper circulation in North Carolina would prove to be a fine part of the State's educational scheme. If the plan for a six months' term of the public schools were to fail, the reading of newspapers would be sure to make up for it to a certain extent. Anyhow, the building up of the State's newspapers would prove a great aid to the cause of education.

Newspaper contests might enable some editors to increase their circulation, but if they could a $10 tax levied upon them indiscriminately would be prohibitive. Fancy a newspaper with 500 or even 1,000 circulation paying $10 for the privilege of getting more business! That is really what such a tax would mean. Why not tax every business man, banker, manufacturer and railroad upon their plans to increase their business and thus add to the resources of the State?

Instead of taxing people on their means of making a living, the Legislature had better tax them on what they accumulate over and above the amount necessary to keep them from borrowing from their neighbors.

DOWNING LIQUOR

Simultaneously with the hurry of Congress in passing the Webb Act over the veto of President Taft, the North Carolina Legislature passed a Search and Seizure Act to take effect April 1st. Only about 30 days' grace is allowed to the morally stunted to get in their liquor without its being subject to seizure by the State's sheriffs, constables and detectives.

The Webb law makes it unlawful to ship intoxicating liquors from any State into a State which prohibits the sale of liquor, provided such liquor so shipped is intended to be used in violating a law of the prohibition State. Since the National act prescribes no penalty for the shippers of liquor, it simply outlaws liquor in transit into prohibition territory. That makes it liable to seizure by a State without interfering with inter-State commerce.

If liquors in transit from one State into another is interState commerce it would be unconstitutional for a State to seize it or in any manner interfere with it. The effect of the Webb act, however, would be to take outlawed liquor out of the class of inter-State commerce, otherwise the passage of North Carolina's Search and Seizure Act would be futile and useless.

President Taft vetoed the Webb act on the ground of its unconstitutionality since it proposes to permit a State to do what is contrary to the Federal constitution. Both the Senate and House at Washington lost no time in passing the act over the President's veto. This shows that Congress differs with the President and Attorney General Wickersham on the constitutional point raised, and furthermore that there is a very strong sentiment in Congress for control of the liquor traffic.

Until the Supreme Court of the United States passes upon the constitutionality of the Webb act, North Carolina can go right ahead enforcing ing her Search and Seizure Act. It is more than likely that after April 1st, North Carolina will furnish the first test case for the Supreme Court to consider.

An official who objects to being investigated ought to resign on account of what he knows on himself.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Wilmington Star says: "The new Department of Labor established by Congress ought to be placed in the hands of some man who is not a politician." In other words put it in the hands of somebody, who knows by experience, what "labor" is.—Newbern Sun.

Why should North Carolina have a legalized primary law that is Statewide and for all parties? Woodrow Wilson gives the reason when he says: "Back of all reform lies the means of getting it." And a legalized primary law will be an advanced step that will benefit all the State.—Raleigh News and Observer.

"The curse of South Carolina's—and especially of Colleton's—public school system is the almost universal custom of changing teachers every year. While this custom prevails, we can not hope to have the teacher identified with the interests of the community." So writes Miss Georgia Ackerman, supervisor of rural schools for Colleton, to the Walterboro Press and Standard; and her statement is one well worth grave consideration.—Columbia State.

North Carolina last year produced a little more than 51,000,000 bushels of corn, which is quite an advance from the 34,818,000 bushels produced in 1900. The average yield last year was 18.2 bushels to the acre, against 12.8 bushels to the acre 12 years ago. After the Boys' Corn Clubs have had a few more years to get in their work and the farmers become more familiar with the importance of seed selection and proper cultivation North Carolina will be producing 30 to 40 bushels to the acre with an acreage that will give us more than one hundred million bushels or more a year.—Charlotte Chronicle.

We will have to wait until we can get a certified copy of the Torrens land title bill before we can tell just what has been passed by the Legislature. The Observer asked three Senators and four Representatives as to the nature of certain provisions and not one could say. They only knew they had passed the bill. It seems to have met the approval of Doctor Alexander, of the State Farmers' Union, and it is to be supposed the fee section is satisfactory. The provision for a land judge, a feature considered important, was omitted. However, a start has been made and if the bill is not all its supporters had desired, it can be amended from time to time until its shape is more perfect. As it is, a start has been made in a reform of which the State has stood much in need.—Charlotte Observer.

CITY GOVERNMENT

Editor Star: Government is public business, and commission form of government has for its object the application of business rules to public administration, in which political representation is a negligible consideration. The proposed amendments to the city charter proceed on the idea of making the Council a board of directors and the Mayor a general manager. The retention of the title of Mayor is only in deference to euphonism.

The reduction in the salary of Councilmen with lessened duties should attract to the public board of directors men of recognized business abilities, being actuated primarily by a sense of public duty; and the maximum salary for Mayor should command the services of a man competent to manage an extensive industrial organization.

Obviously, the same care should be exercised in the selection of Councilmen and Mayor as is shown by a body of stockholders in an industrial corporation when naming a board of directors and general manager, and it does not vary the principle because an industrial board of directors names its own manager. Every voter is a stockholder in the public corporation.

The Mayor, or, in practice, the general manager, must be a man of business qualifications to warrant the expectation that he can co-ordinate five departments of government, and no mean order of executive ability is requisite to perform this public office at once efficiently and economically. Nothing less than undivided attention to the duties of the office should commend a man to public support, nor should the fact that a man has filled some minor position with tolerable satisfaction be conclusive of his abilities to perform the infinitely larger duties devolved upon the Mayor. It would be sublimated folly to elect a Mayor who cannot make up a pay roll or whose sole recommendation is personal popularity.

There will be many offering—patriots on a peace footing are ever numerous—but the matter before us is a cold business proposition in which capacity and not popularity should be the touchstone. Age is necessarily and of itself a qualification. Better take a man whose "symptoms" indicate capacity and whose sun is rising, than to prefer one whose age has served only to make him tougher. The demand is for a man who can comprehend the situation, and who, while recognizing the need for retrenchment, would not construe this necessity as justifying a reactionary policy that would arrest all sane and healthful progress. J. A. TAYLOR.

Boiling a piece of glassware in a weak solution of salt in water, and allowing it to cool gradually will make it less brittle.

Spring Silk Sale!

Just the Silks that would be bought at full price are in this sale at a Great Reduction.

These Silk stocks in the sale are full of charm and value, the charm of desirability, and the appeal of low (extremely low) prices for just the Silks for which one expected to pay full price.

The enormity of this Silk sale is made possible only by the good fortune of our buyer, who happened just in the nick of time, with his eagle eye and the hard dollars, swooped down and took the entire lot.

50c Brocade Silks at 35c
You must have felt the demand for Brocades before now; 25-inch wide, splendid assortment.
59c Foulard Silks, at 42 1-2c
21- to 23 1-2-inch wide Satin Foulard Silks, beautiful patterns; colors: blue, browns, blacks, tans, with neat figures.
$1.00 Messaline Silks, at 75c
Yard-wide Messaline and Taffeta, plain and striped; splendid range of patterns and colors.
35c Jap. Silks, at 23c
27-inch wide Printed Jap. Silks, light shades, neat figures; great values.
$1.25 Messaline Silks 79c
Striped and figures; big assortment; extraordinary values.
Brocade Crepe and Satin finish, in dainty light shades; 75c values, this sale 47c
36-inch wide Charmeuse, in charming shades; this sale $1.39
25c solid colored Japonika Silks, in wide range of colors, at 19c
Yard-wide Shantung Pongee; this fine quality natural color Pongee Silk is scarce at regular price of $1.25; this sale 89c
Yard-wide Taffeta; black only; Special at 59c

Silk Gloves and Hose, short, 2-clasp 50c and 75c, elbow length, black and white; regular $1 values, at 75c

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE
The FIRM THAT PAYS YOUR CARFARE

Women's fine Neckwear— Lace Collars, new pat. and designs at 25, 50, 75 and 98c

Parcels Post Schedules
—WITH—
WILMINGTON ZONE MAP
For the Benefit of Our Friends and Patrons, this Bank is distributing FREE Upon Application PARCELS POST SCHEDULES showing Zones from Wilmington.
Apply in Person or by Mail.
The Southern National Bank
RESOURCES $2,000,000.00

SUNSET PARK
WILMINGTON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL SUBURB.
A Perfect Sanitary Sewer System and Artesian Water Makes it a Veritable Health Resort. All City Conveniences Guaranteed. Lots sold on Easy Terms.
THE FIDELITY TRUST & DEVELOPMENT CO.

THE STOCK LAW.

Sloop Point, N. C.

Dear Editor:—Will you allow me just a small space in one of the columns of your paper in reference to stock law? I will say that I am in favor of it, sure I am, because I want better live stock, and we cannot have it in ticks and open range. Let us all hope to live to see the day come when we will have better stock. No fence and then more beef and pork for market. Thanking you for the space.

A PLOW BOY.

Charles Drake, inmate of an alms house in Monticello, N. Y., has fallen heir to $500,000.

Orrine for Drink Habit
TRY IT AT OUR EXPENSE
We are in earnest when we ask you to give ORRINE a trial. You have nothing to risk and everything to gain, for your money will be returned, if after a trial, you fail to get results from ORRINE. This offer gives the wives and mothers of those who drink to excess an opportunity to try the ORRINE treatment. It is a very simple treatment, can be given in the home without publicity or loss of time from business, and at a small price.
ORRINE is prepared in two forms: No. 1, secret treatment, a powder; ORRINE No. 2, in pill form, for those who desire to take voluntary treatment. Costs only $1.00 a box. Come in and talk over the matter with us. Ask for booklet.
Rob't R. Bellamy, Front and Market.

Special Service!
As many of our patrons have indicated a desire to have their cancelled checks returned to them at frequent intervals, we wish to announce that we are prepared to do this upon short notice.
We are always glad to meet the wishes of our customers and solicit patronage upon the grounds of Safety and Service. An account with this bank means satisfaction, convenience and acocmmodation.
We pay 4 per cent. Compound Interest.
Home Savings Bank
115 No. Front St. Orton Bldg.

Roger Moore's Sons & Company
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Brick, Lime, Cement, Etc. Saylor's Portland Cement.
"Blue Seal" Cement Plaster. Quick Deliveries.

NEW ORGAN FOR ST. JOHN'S

Vestry and Members of the Congregation Will Secure New Instrument—Active Campaign Will Be Started

The vestry and members of St. John's Episcopal church, of this city, have inaugurated a movement to secure a new pipe organ for that church. Their present organ has been in use fifty years, and while it is one of the very best styles of the organs made half a century ago, it has served its day, and its age and infirmity make a new one practically necessary.

The people of St. John's are alive to the needs of their church, and are progressive in meeting those needs. The congregation has more than doubled its membership in the last five years, and the enthusiasm and generosity of its members are a practical guarantee that the new organ will be promptly secured and installed. Already the music committee, of which Mr. J. Hicks Bunting is chairman, has the movement well under way.

St. John's may justly be proud of the fact that it has one of the best choirs in the city, and with a new modern pipe organ in the hands of its excellent organist and choir master, its music will be second to none in this city. It is expected that but a few weeks will pass before the amount needed will be raised and the order placed for the new organ.

NO PUBLIC PLAYGROUND

Endeavor to Raise Amount is Finally Abandoned

Owing to the lack of interest on the part of the citizens of Wilmington, the ladies of the city who have been working to raise by popular subscription, the amount of $10,000 to take advantage of the offer of Mr. Thomas H. Wright of a plot of ground for a municipal playground, yesterday finally abandoned all hope of securing the amount and decided to drop the matter altogether. The total amount raised was in the neighborhood of $4,500.

A member of the committee having the work in charge stated last night that the members of the committee have come to the conclusion that the people of Wilmington, or at least the majority of them, do not care to have a public playground, and would prefer having their children play in the streets. She declared that none of the ladies who have worked so hard on the proposition would ever care to undertake to provide funds for a public playground by popular subscription again.

The ladies deeply appreciate Mr. Wright's offer, and are only sorry that the public failed to lend its encouragement to the undertaking. They also appreciate the pledges made by so many public-spirited citizens who appreciate the need here for a public playground.

That the children of the city are deeply disappointed in the failure to secure such a playground is evidenced by the fact that the students of Miss Margaret Gibson's room in the Union school, raised by popular subscription nearly $250. Lack of space prevents the publication of this list of subscribers, of whom there were over 130.

WILL SPEAK TODAY

Colonel Margetts, of New York, Is In City—Services

Colonel Margetts, of New York, one of the best known and most distinguished workers of the Salvation Army, is the guest of the local post today, and under its auspices he will speak at several different places. This morning at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church he will speak on "Seeking and Saving." At the Salvation Army Hall at Fourth and Wright streets, this afternoon he will speak again and this evening at 8 o'clock he will deliver his noted lecture, "Heroes," at the Grand Theatre on Front street.

While all his talks will be interesting and instructive the lecture in the evening promises to be the feature. It will be illustrated with over 150 dissolving views, and there will also be several illustrated songs. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged and the proceeds will be used in the work of the Salvation Army here. Col. Margetts is a finished lecturer and he will no doubt be heard by a large audience.

FIRE AT MARINE HOSPITAL.

Stables Practically Destroyed, Entailing Loss of About $500.

Fire from an unknown source, possibly of incendiary origin, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, practically totally destroyed the two-story barn and stables in the rear of the United States Marine Hospital, 403 South Eighth street, entailing a loss of between $400 and $500. An alarm was sent to the department at 1:37 A. M., from box 61 and when the apparatus arrived, the entire top of the frame building was in flames. The only horse in the building was gotten out and to a place of safety, but a quantity of feedstuff was destroyed. The blaze started on the second floor and the watchman at the institution had gone over the building as late as midnight. There had been no fire at all on the premises. Dr. John C. Wessell is acting surgeon in charge of the institution during the indefinite absence of the surgeon regularly in charge.

Big Real Estate Deal.

One of the large real estate deals of the past week was made through the real estate agency of J. G. Wright & Son, through whom Mr. Nathan Schloss bought the Cronly property on South Second street, between Orange and Ann streets. The property has a frontage of 66 feet and runs back half a block, adjoining the residence of Mr. Schloss. It is understood that extensive alterations and improvements will be made on the property. The consideration was $6,000.

Have your eyes tested by Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple. You will save time and money.
(Advertisement.)

ALMOST 30,0000 POPULATION

Census Taken by the Health Department Shows There Are 29,493 Persons Living in Wilmington—Statements.

Wilmington has a population now of 30,000 people, almost, according to the census which has just been completed by the Health Department, under the direction of Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, city superintendent of health.

To be more exact, the figures show a population of 29,943. If the present rate of increase, that is, the increase that has been maintained for the past 12 months, should keep up, it is calculated that in ten days, 20 hours and 10 minutes, or thereabouts, the 30,000 population will be reached.

The work has been very thorough. It has been done by the sanitary police while on their regular work and they have been thus engaged for more than a month. The increase over the census taken last year shows 1,892.

The census of the Health Department last year was about 28,000, in round numbers. The United States census report for 1910 gives Wilmington only 25,748, but it is conceded by all that the growth of the city has been several hundred since that time. The census that has just been completed by Dr. Nesbitt will be of great value to Wilmington and practically confirms the claim that this city has 30,000 population.

The statement of Dr. Nesbitt, in which he gives the result of the census, follows:

"Since the first of February the sanitary police of the city, under the direction of the Superintendent of Health, have been taking the census. The figures which are presented below state the actual number of inhabitants white and black residing within the city limits. The evidence of steady, continuous growth which is not the result of any especial advance in manufacturing industries, or any especial effort to advertise the advantages of Wilmington, cannot fail to be gratifying to our citizens.

This growth must be considered as resting almost entirely on the great desirability of this city as a place of residence. It must be considered a definite public tribute to the effort that has been made during the past two years to render Wilmington a peaceful, law-abiding, and healthful place in which to live. There has been much talk universally, with reference to the paralyzing effect upon a city's growth of the enforcement of the laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. This statement has been made so many times and so widely, that the force of its reiteration has convinced a great number of worthy people that it is true. There are few cities in the United States in which the effort for the enforcement of the prohibition law has been carried forward with so much vigor, and there are fewer places in the United States in which such effort has been crowned with so brilliant a success. Almost the whole of this effort in Wilmington has been made since the taking of the last census in March of 1912. The growth in population in Wilmington since the 31st day of March, 1912, has been 1,892. This represents an increase in one year of 6.74 per cent. This rate of increase according to the computation of the United States Bureau of the Census, used for intercensal periods, based on the increase for ten years, shows that Wilmington is growing at a rate nearly four times the average for cities of its size. We find in the history of our own town this most positive refutation of the statements made by the opponents of prohibition that the enforcement of the prohibition law will kill the growth of a city.

"At the beginning of the health work it was widely stated and believed, that publicity with reference to the state of the public health would prevent people from coming to the city. This splendid increase in the population of the city proves conclusively that the public acknowledgment of the existing conditions and the persistent public statement of the determination on the part of the city government to improve sanitation, and prevent loss of life from preventable disease, is the best possible advertisement that a city can make.

"An interesting feature of this census is contained the statement of the population by wards. It will be seen that of the total of 29,943 citizens, 10,105 live in the first ward; 3,653 of these are white and 8,152 are colored. The death rate in this ward computed on this census is 23.14. The death rate among whites in this ward is 16.2, among blacks 25.3. In the Second Ward the population is 2,211, 2,123 of whom are white and 88 colored The total death rate in this ward for 1912 was 14.02. The white death rate was 14.6. There were no deaths during the year among the colored citizens of this ward. The population of the Third Ward is 3,491, of these 2,914 were white and 577 colored. The total death rate for 1912 in this ward was 7.44. The white death rate was 3.77; the black death rate was 27.72. The total population of the Fourth Ward is 2,752. Of these 2,357 are whites and 395 blacks. The total death rate in this ward is 18.53. The white death rate is 12.74 and the black death rate is 52.16. The total population of the Fifth Ward is 10,684. Of these 5,503 are whites and 5,581 are colored. The total death rate in the Fifth Ward for 1912 is 22.65. The white death rate was 19.26 and the black death rate was 26.24. The Fifth Ward contains practically twice as many white inhabitants as any other single ward in the city. It will be seen that its death rate among the whites based on the actual population is considerably in excess of the white death rate in any of the other wards. The death rates in the Fifth Ward fully bear out the statement made some weeks ago that because of the unsanitary conditions existing in this ward it is the most unhealthful part of the city.

"The census shows that there are 6,238 persons in the city of school age. The enrollment in the public schools is 3,669. Of the total number of school age in the city 3,133 are white and of these 3,544 are enrolled in the public schools. The enrollment of white children in proportion to the number of children of school age in the city among the whites is one of the most gratifying facts which is brought out in the taking of this census. It is unusual that so large a proportion of persons between six and 21 years of age are in attendance at school. The number of colored children of school age in the city is 3,10. Of these 1,125 are enrolled in the public schools. This is also gratifying and unusual, showing as it does a wide appreciation among the colored people of the advantages of a public school education.

"The census taken in 1910 by the United States government was 25,748. This census was completed on June 1st, 1910. During the 32 months which have elapsed since the completion of the United States census the increase in population in Wilmington has amounted to 4,209. This increase represents 16 per cent. of the total of the United States Census. The increase among the white citizens is 14.03 per cent. The increase among the blacks is 18.88.

"The citizens of Wilmington are to be congratulated upon this evidence of such splendid growth in the very small and restricted area which is now included within the city limits. There is not the slightest doubt that the suburban population of Wilmington has increased at least 300 per cent. during the past five years."

First Ward—Adults, white, 1,667; colored, 5,383; children, white, 570; colored, 1,725; infants, white, 416; colored, 1,044; totals, white, 2,653; colored, 8,152; both races, 10,805.

Second Ward—Adults, white, 1,698; colored, 72; children, white, 284; colored, 9; infants, white, 141; colored, 7; totals, 2,123; colored, 88; both races, 2,211.

Third Ward—Adults, white, 2,057; colored, 448; children, white, 547; colored, 77; infants, white, 310; colored, 52; totals, white, 2,914; colored, 577; both races, 3,491.

Fourth Ward—Adults, white, 1,696; colored, 275; children, white, 426; colored, 65; infants, white, 235; colored, 55; totals, white, 2,357; colored, 395; both races, 2,752.

Fifth Ward—Adults, white, 3,225; colored, 3,238; children, white, 1,306; colored, 1,229; infants, white, 972; colored, 714; totals, white, 5,503; colored, 5,181; both races, 10,684.

Grand Totals—Adults, white, 10,343; colored, 9,416; children, white, 3,133; colored, 3,105; infants, white, 2,074; colored, 1,872; totals, white, 15,550; colored, 14,893; both races, 29,942.

W. L. I. ON TO WASHINGTON

Boyhood Home of Woodrow Wilson Sends Crack Military Organization to Take Part in Inauguration—Roster.

Tuesday Woodrow Wilson will be inaugurated President of the United States and tomorrow many Wilmington citizens will leave for Washington to attend the great event. In addition to the Wilmington Light Infantry, which will go in a body and which will have prominent part in the inaugural parade, many other Wilmingtonians are going. Others have already gone.

The Light Infantry will leave tomorrow evening at 6:45 in two special Pullmans and returning will probably reach the city Thursday morning. The W. L. I. is one of the best drilled militias in the country and the organization will make a splendid showing in the parade. Capt. "Billy" Munroe leaves tonight to make arrangements for the quarters of the company.

The following are the members of the company who will make the trip: Capt. E. A. Metts, Lieutenants P. L. Cantwell and J. B. Lynch; First Sergeant W. A. Peschau; Quartermaster Sergeant E. H. Holmes; Sergeants E. T. Swain, E. C. Hines, David Loring, G. C. Jackson, Jr.; Corporals Owen Philyaw, S. J. Lodor, G. G. Lynch, R. O. Grant, Jr., G. W. Westbrook; Privates Boylan, Bergen, C. Burnett, R. Burnett, Burriss, Besselieu, Brinkley, Cameron, Council, Createau, L. Davis, N. R. Davis, Delemar, Dosher, Galloway, W. F. Grant, Garrison, Holden, Hall, Houston, Jewell, Jones, Jenkins, E. V. King, E. L. King, Kermon, C. B. Lynch, H. T. Lewis, Morse, Merriman, W. G. Monroe, Mott, Page, Rowan, St. Amand, Smith, Starritt, Strauss, Strange, Swann, Vaughn, Thomas, Tapp, Whitney, Woolard, Walsack, Wilson, Williams, Capt. W. P. Monroe.

LOUIS BROOKS AGAIN

Two Years Added to Aggregate of His Sentence Yesterday

Two years were added to the sentence of Louis Brooks, the wholesale thief, charged with robbing cottages of numerous articles at Wrightsville Beach during the past Fall and Winter, by Substitute Recorder George Harriss in the Recorder's court yesterday. The second charge upon which he was tried was that of robbing the cottage of Mrs. William Parsley of a number of articles. The negro had previously been given one year on the roads by Recorder Furlong for another offense.

William Dry, colored, was given the full term of nine months on the roads. He was charged with violation of the prohibition laws and the police had a "jam up" case against him. Several cases for violation of the sanitary laws in the northern part of the city were continued.

PAID OU TTO STOCKHOLDERS

The Building and Loan Idea and What It Means to People

Wilmington yesterday had a concrete illustration of the value of the building and loan. At the office of the People's Building & Loan, Mr. D. R. Foster, secretary and treasurer, there was paid out yesterday to Wilmington investors $14,000, these being the fortunate holders of stock in the third series of this progressive young institution. The series ran for six years and three months and for every dollar paid in weekly by the investor he drew out yesterday the total sum and eight per cent straight through. And this is only one and one of the youngest of the local institutions of that kind. Another series to take the place of the one just retired will be started on April 1st.

MORPHINE

WHISKEY and TOBACCO

Habits Cured Without Pain or Restraint at Cedarcroft Sanitarium, Lebanon, Tenn.

Endorsed by Governors, College Professors, Physicians and Ministers.
Licensed under special law which gives it same standing as State institutions.
Equipped with modern conveniences, including latest electro-therapeutical equipment.
No deposit or fee asked until cure is effected to satisfaction of patient.
Patients also cured at home. For information, address Dr. POWER GRIBBLE, Supt., Box 887, Lebanon, Tenn.

THE VIOLETT REVIVAL TODAY

Services at Christian Church—Meeting at Bijou Tonight—Subject, "The Judgment Day"—Other Subjects Announced

As this is the last Sunday of the Violett revival at the Christian church, plans have been arranged to make ti the greatest day of the series of meetings. A large number pledged last Sunday to be on time at the Bible school today at 10 o'clock. A most interesting Bible school session is promised.

The morning sermon of the day will be preached by Dr. Violett at the Dock Street Christian church at 11 o'clock. His subject will be, "The Creed of the Christian Church." A large attendance is expected.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Bijou Theatre, Dr. Violett will deliver one of his famous Sunday Chautauqua lectures on, "A Trip to the Orient." This lecture will be illustrated with more than 150 magnificent stereopticon pictures, all of which are colored and hand-painted by artists. The pictures were personally secured by the lecturer in his Oriental tours. The pictures of Japan which form a part of the picture programme today, were all painted by Japanese artists in Japan. The doors will be opened promptly at 2:15 o'clock and the lecture will begin promptly at 3 o'clock. A silver offering will be taken at the door.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening, in the Bijou Theatre, Dr. Violett will preach a sermon on "The Judgment Day." This is one of his most powerful and thought-compelling messages. In addition to the regular religious programme of the evening, a number of beautiful Holy Land views will be thrown upon the screen, and Miss Bowen will sing "The Holy City," which will be illustrated with a gorgeous set of pictures. A cordial invitation to the public to attend all meetings of the day.

VERY HEAVY RAINFALL

Precipitation Nearly Two Inches—Ice Plant Threatened

For the 24 hours ended at 8 o'clock last night Wilmington experienced a rainfall of 1.64 inches. It was possibly the heaviest rain of the Spring and ushered in March most disagreeably. The streets were flooded in many places and drain pipes refused to perform their proper functions.

A most serious situation developed as the result of the rain at the factory and cold storage plant of the Indepent Ice Company, Second and Campbell streets, when water gushing down the steep and rocky incline there from the paved thoroughfare on Red Cross street, ran into the boiler room of the plant and would have extinguished the fires but for the timely call for help which went up from the factory when the situation developed. Owners of the splendid, new plant say they have exhausted every effort to get the city authorities to improve this street, so that they may get in and out from their place of business and that now with the coming of the Spring deluges, they must ask either that the city give them protection from the water turned into the street from Red Cross or be prepared to indemnify them in damages. They set out that they pay the city an annual tax of something like $2,200 and they are certainly entitled to a street which will allow them to get in and out from their place of business with their traffic.

The rains yesterday were apparently general over the State and the stage of the water in the Cape Fear at Fayetteville was reported as 14 feet and rising at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

MATTER OF INCINERATOR.

In reply to a query made by Mr. T. W. Wood with reference to the failure of the Council to consider the proposition made by the Maxwell Company to furnish this city with a cheaper incinerator than the Decarie, I desire to say: The Maxwell proposition has been investigated. There is no Maxwell incinerator in existence for municipal use that we could discover.

The "Maxwell" incinerator plan calls for a fire brick lined furnace. All fire brick lined incinerators so far discovered by us cost more to replace wrecked linings than for any other expense of operation.

The "Maxwell" plan calls for from six to 20 cent per ton expenditure for oil as fuel. Norfolk and other cities using the Decarie incinerator use no other fuel than the trash collected.

Several other untried plans of construction have been submitted for consideration—all very cheap.

To the best of my knowledge the entire Council was in possession of the foregoing facts on last Wednesday.

B. C. MOORE.

Funeral of Miss Burriss

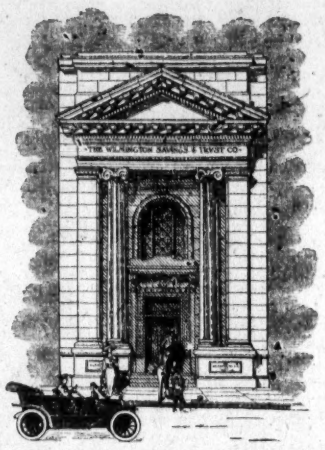
The funeral of Miss Emma Isabell Burriss, whose sad death occurred Friday afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. C. Burriss, 514 South Second street, was held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at Southport, to which place the remains were taken on the morning steamer. Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor of Fifth Street Methodist church, of this city, conducted the services, which were attended by a number of sorrowing friends and relatives. The pallbearers were Messrs. Chas. Dushan, W. R. Dosher, S. P. Branch and W. B. Boylan.

THE large number of new accounts opened and the large volume of business handled by this bank on MARCH 1st prompts us to express to the public our sincere appreciation of their patronage.

"Safest for Savings."

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

SAFETY AND SERVICE.



The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.

110 Princess Street.

Organized 1888

OFFICERS:

C. E. Taylor, Jr., President.
H. Walters, Vice-President.
J. W. Norwood, Vice-President.
J. L. Williams, Cashier.
W. H. Moore, Ass't Cashier.
J. G. Thornton, Teller.

DIRECTORS:

H. WALTERS, D. H. PENTON, N. B. RANKIN,
H. L. VOLLERS. LYMAN DELANO, W. V. HARDIN,
D. O'CONNOR, J. V. GRAINGER, J. D. BELLAMY, JR
WM. CALDER, DONALD MacRAE, J. W. NORWOOD,
H. C. BEAR, JAS. H. CHADBOURN, C. E. TAYLOR, JR.

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY

"The Store That's Always Busy"

March's Finest Offerings

Each season marks some special achievement in the art of fabric production, and this store is ever on the watch to secure the best novelties the market affords. Such is the character of the display to which we invite your attention today. The relation of these offerings to your present needs is important, and prices were never more resistless.

New Spring Suits and Dresses Arriving Daily—Come In and Get First Choice

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Send us your order for any article advertised on this page, and we will send it prepaid to you by Parcel Post. If goods are not as represented, return same at our expense, and we will refund your purchase.

FREE TELEPHONE SERVICE

Our 'phones are at your service at all times. You'll find them at the various counters.
General 'phone—212.
Office and Shipping Department—825.
Ready to Wear Department—211.
Come in and use them when shopping.

NEW SPRING WASH GOODS

A Display of Most Charming Fabrics at Modest Cost.

Easter comes on March 23. Can you realize it? And, with so early a holiday, right now is none too soon to plan your Spring Dresses and Waists. First choice of the fresh, new patterns is yours, too, if you select now.

36-inch White Crepe Cloth; something new for waists and dresses; Special, yard 25c
36-inch Embroidered Marquesettes; Special, yard 50c
45-inch Linen Skirting, 75c. quality; Special, yard 50c
32-inch Pacific Plisse Crepe; Special, yard ...18c
32-inch Colored Flaxons; Special, yard 18c
32-inch Linon Suiting; Special, yard 25c
27-inch White Colored Stripe Crepe Cloth; Special, yard 10c
42-inch French Lawns; regular 30c quality; Sale price, yard 15c
34-inch Cream Serge, Black Stripe; Sale price yard.....12 1-2c
90x90 Mohawk H. S. Sheets; $1.00 quality; Sale price 89c
72x90 Standard Sheets; Special 43c
81x90 Defender Sheets, 85c quality; Sale price 69c
45x36 Defender H. S. Pillow Cases; Sale price 12c
72-inch Table Damask; regular 65c quality; Sale price, yard 49c

CORSETS.

25 dozen Celebrated W. B. Corsets; regular price, $1.50; for this sale 98c
Ladies' Silk Messaline Petticoats, in all shades; extra fine quality; for this sale, each $2.50
Ladies' Raincoats, at special prices for this week, from .....$2.50 to $12.00
5 dozen Crepe Kimonas; extra fine quality; for this sale, each 98c

——SILKS——

Prices That Profit Those Who Purchase Quickly.

40-inch Brocaded Charmeuse Silks; full line of colors; Special, yard $1.75
40-inch Brocaded Chiffons; exquisite colorings; Special, yard $1.75
50 pieces 36-inch Colored Stripe Messalines, $1.25 quality; on our Middle Counter Monday for, a yard 89c
36-inch Colored, also Black, Silk Messaline; all colors; Special, yard 98c
24-inch Bulgarian Silks; Special, yard $1.00
24-inch Colored Brocade Silks; full line of colors; Special, yard 89c
36-inch Colored Wash Silks; regular $1.00 quality; Special, yard 79c
20-inch Tub Silks; Special, yard 44c
42-inch Dewdrop Netting, in White, Pink and Blue, Special, yard 75c
36-inch Silk Ratine; Special, yard 50c
40-inch Colored Voiles; very sheer; Special, yard 35c
27-inch Japonika Foulards, 39c quality; Special, yard 25c

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WHITE WAISTS.

That our Store sells an immense number of Waists yearly is a fact widely conceded. That it does the largest business in this vicinity is universally admitted.. Being in constant touch with the best manufacturers of Waists and sharing in every possible advantage the trade affords, it is only natural that we can give you the benefit of these agreeable conditions. Prices range,

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 to $7 Each.

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Miss Vera Purvis, of Clinton, N. C., is visiting Mrs. H. L. Smith, No. 312 Campbell street.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Gilchrist has gone to Brookline, Mass., where she will spend some time as the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Hunter Wood.

* * *

Mrs. L. L. Newell and sister, Miss Norma Louise Northam, have returned home from New York and now have on display many lovely creations in Spring millinery.

* * *

The Foreign Mission Study Class of Grace Methodist church will meet Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. T. King, No. 217 North Fifth street.

* * *

Miss Bessie Sasser, who has been spending several weeks with the family of Mr. G. C. McIntyre, at Winter Park Gardens, returned yesterday to her home at Bowden's N. C.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the King's Daughters and Sons Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the vice president, Mrs. W. B. Cooper, No. 207 North Fifth street.

* * *

Councilman W. E. Perdew and son, Mr. J. W. Perdew, and daughter, little Miss Mildred Perdew, left last night for Washington, D. C., where they will attend the inauguration.

* * *

Misses Ida and Ruth Murrill, Mrs. J. A. McDougall, Mrs. J. M. Howell, Sr., of Bennettsville, S. C., left yesterday for Washington, D. C., and points North. While away they will attend the inauguration of President-elect Wilson.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Sue Brinkley were delighted to see her out yesterday after having been confined to her home for several weeks, caused from a very serious operation on her throat performed by a local specialist.

* * *

Many friends throughout this section will be pained to learn of the serious illness of Mr. Geo. W. Corbett, Sr., of Currie, N. C. Mr. Corbett is one of Pender's best known citizens and is a prosperous farmer.

* * *

The Christian Woman's Board of Missions will meet at the home of Mrs. Frank Andrews, No. 819 Princess street, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. Members of other missionary societies are cordially invited to meet with the society.

* * *

Mr. J. H. W. Bonitz and family have removed from their home on Market street to No. 322 South Fifth street, the residence formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. McEachern. Friends of Mr. Bonitz are delighted to know that he continues to improve after his recent very severe illness.

* * *

Many friends of Mr. A. B. Gwathmey, of New York, have been pleased to have him with them in Wilmington for a few days. Mr. Gwathmey is at the head of the big cotton and brokerage firm of Gwathmey & Co., of New York, and frequently visits Wilmington, where he is well-known.

* * *

Miss Jessie May Monroe, the attractive young daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Monroe, celebrated her 13th anniversary Friday afternoon at her home, No. 2 Church street. About 25 of her young friends were present and they had a most delightful afternoon. Little Miss Monroe received a number of very attractive gifts .

* * *

National Civic Day will be observed in Wilmington on March 10th. Exercises will be held in the opera house to which the public will be invited. An interesting programme has been arranged. Ornamental trees will be planted by the school children on some neglected spot. The ministers of the city have been asked to co-operate by preaching next Sunday on the subject of civic righteousness.

* * *

QUIET AFTERNOON WEDDING CELEBRATED YESTERDAY

Quiet, but withal pretty and very impressive, was the marriage at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon of Miss Annie May Blake, an attractive young woman of this city, and Mr. Alfred B. Warburton, of Richmond, Va. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few intimate friends at the home of Mr. J. W. Blake, on Castle street, the Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, officiating. The home was very prettily decorated for the occasion and following the ceremony the friends in attendance showered the young people with their happiest felicitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Warburton left on the afternoon train for Onslow county, where they will spend a few days at the home of the bride's father, Mr. A. E. Blake, after which it is understood that they will live in Richmond, where Mr. Warburton is engaged in business.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. H. McL. Green and wife have transferred to A. K. Moore and C. D. Weeks, Esq., for $1,000 and other considerations, lot on Wrightsville Beach Extension, 100x242 feet in size.

—The engineer from the office of the Decarie Incinerator Company arrived and yesterday the site on the old tobacco warehouse property in the northwestern part of the city was practically decided upon. Ground will be broken for the plant in a few days.

—During February, the shortest month in the year, the police made 186 arrests. A variety of offenses are represented in the number, all of which will appear from the detailed report of Chief Fowler to the Council at its regular session the coming week.

—The police blotter for March presented a remarkably clean record up to last night at 11 o'clock. One citizen for allowing an unmuzzled bull dog to roam at large, had been docketed, and Henry Smith, of color, had been entered for assaulting John Freeman, likewise of color, with a billet of wood.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Messrs. D. R. Newkirk and T. B. Newkirk, of Kerr, N. C., were business visitors in the city yesterday.

—Mr. McHenry McChord, organist at St. James', will leave Monday for a brief visit to Washington and New York.

—Among yesterday's guests at The Orton were Mrs. D. F. Herring, Georgetown, S. C.; Mrs. J. R. Bannerman, Burgaw; R. B. Huffman, Raleigh; E. M. Brown, Topsail; J. W. Coppedge, Greensboro; E. B. Wright, Boardman; E. G. Sipher, J. E. Gilmore, Lumberton.

—Mr. Perry VanHorne, of the Canton Culvert Company, Canton, Ohio, was in the city yesterday on his way home from a visit to Jacksonville, Fla., where he attended a meeting of the directors of parents concern. The Carolina Metal Products Company is a branch of the Canton company.

—Among the arrivals at The Purcell yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Morris, Waynesville; J. E. Lilly, Lumberton; E. M. Nance, Fair Bluff; B. Wilburis, R. Wilburis, Lumberton; J. A. Wilson, W. H. Byers, Charlotte; R. D. Warner, Washington; H. L. Keith, Southport; Joe Stine, Charlotte.

—Arrivals at the Southern Hotel yesterday included A. Carey, Greensboro; W. R. Sanders, Rocky Mount; D. T. Rogers, Tar Heel; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Boardman, Currie; L. S. Foster, Rocky Mount; W. A. Comins, Town Creek; E. U. Griffin, East Arcadia; H. W. Davis, Raleigh; R. S. Hilburn, Rosindale; H. F. Brown, Enfield; John Hankins, Greensboro.

—In the city yesterday were Mr. John E. Gilmore, one of the owners and managers of the Freeman Printing Co., at Lumberton, and Mr. E. G. Sypher, of Lumberton. The latter came down for treatment by a specialist and Mr. Gilmore, who is an old Wilmington boy, ran down to shake hands with friends, who will be glad to know that he is "making good all the time" in the "best town between Wilmington and Charlotte."

NEW LOCAL FIRM

Shippers' Freight Traffic Agency Applies to State for Charter

The latest Wilmington corporation to seek a charter is the Shippers' Freight Traffic Agency. The articles of incorporation were sent to Raleigh last night and the charter will likely be granted Monday. The purpose of the company, which has been in existence for some months, is to act as traffic manager of shippers and receivers of freight and express. Details of the traffic include handling of all claims, both overcharges and losses and damages and reconsigning and redistributing for the shippers, etc. The incorporators include J. F. Head, T. L. Cromartie. The latter will be actively in charge of the business. Mr. Head, who expects to devote practically all his time to the law, will act as one of the attorneys of the company. Mr. Cromartie is an experienced traffic man. He was with the Atlantic Coast Line here in the accountant department and then for two years with the Chicago and Northwest Railroad. He returned to Wilmington about six months ago. The agency that is now to be incorporated has been in operation only about a year, but it has demonstrated its usefulness to the public by the fact that it has about 200 members at present. The incorporation of the company simply means that it is broadening out and is growing with the city.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

"Arithmetic" Subject of Interesting Discussion—Prize Offered.

The regular monthly meeting of the New Hanover County White Teachers' Association was held yesterday morning at the office of the county superintendent, Prof. Washington Catlett, the attendance having been very good indeed in spite of the very inclement weather. "Arithmetic" was the subject of discussion and Prof. Catlett gave the teachers a most interesting talk on this branch of their work. The teachers also engaged in a helpful discussion of this branch of instruction.

One of the most gratifying features of the meeting was the reception of a letter from the North Carolina Sorosis offering a prize of $10 to the rural school showing the greatest improvement in the maintenance of its yard and grounds for the present session. A resolution of thanks was tendered to Sorosis for the offer and it is safe to say that the schools will engage in a spirited contest for the coveted prize. Prof. Catlett spoke interestingly of the improvement of school yards and grounds and the popular supposition that grounds of country schools are no more than an arid desert. He spoke most interestingly and instructively to the teachers inspiring them with an enthusiasm which will later be imparted to their pupils.

WORK TO BEGIN MARCH 15TH.

One of Owners of New Hotel Enterprise Quoted in Spartanburg.

Mr. T. A. Green, of Spartanburg, S. C., one of the owners of the lot at northeast corner of Front and Walnut streets, upon which it is proposed to erect a new and modern hotel, is quoted by his home paper, the Spartanburg Herald, as stating that work on the new hotel would begin about March 15th. The Herald states that Mr. Green will leave within ten days for Wilmington with his family and that he will make this city his home for the next 12 months. He has associated with him in the new enterprise Mr. C. Gresham, the well known hotel man in North Carolina and in the South. With Charlotte capitalists, Mr. Green is also building a new and modern hotel in Salisbury, N. C. This news as to the early beginning of work on Wilmington's new hotel will be received with a great deal of satisfaction by the public generally.

—The Star is asked to say that the Elite Dancing Academy will remain open until the latter part of May and will not close in April, as erroneously reported.

Consult Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple, about your eyes. No charge for examination. Spectacles or eye glasses from $1 up.
(Advertisement.)

SUNDAY SERVICES

Announcement by Wilmington Pastors for Services Today

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Market and 17th street—Services at 11 A. M. All are cordially invited.

St. Mary's Church, corner Fifth and Ann streets, Rev. C. Dennen, rector—First mass, 8 A. M. High mass and sermon, 10:30. Vespers and benediction at 8.

Sunday school and short service at Mt. Lebanon church, Wrightsville, each Sunday at 3:30 P. M. All the people at and near the Sound invited.

St. Thomas' Catholic church, Dock street, between Second and Third—Rev. Thos. P. Hayden, pastor—Mass 9 A. M. Sunday school 3 P. M. Evening devotions, 8 P. M. Lenten devotions Tuesday evening 8 P. M.

Christian Church, Dock street near Fourth, H. C. Bowen, pastor—10 A. M. Sunday school, H. A. DeCover, superintendent. One hundred have promised to come on time and two new teachers have promised to assist in the work. 11 A. M. communion service and preaching by Dr. E. E. Violett. Every member requested to be present on this last Sunday of the revival. At the Bijou Theatre at 3 P. M., a stereopticon lecture by Dr. Violett: "An Oriental Tour." Silver offering at the doors. 7:30 P. M. preaching by Dr. Violett on "The Judgment." Special music by Miss Bowen. Illustrated revival services at the Christian church each night at 7:45 P. M. for at least a part of the week.

St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, supply—Morning service at 11 o'clock: "The Multitude Fed." Evening service at 7:30 Sunday school at 10 A. M. There will be a meeting of the congregation at the close of the morning service. The church council will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society will be held on Thursday afternoon at 3:30. Catechetical class will meet Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The Fifth Street Methodist church, Rev. G. T. Adams, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor; morning sermon followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Sunday school 3 P. M., W. H. Schaefer, superintendent. Mid-week prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 P. M. The public cordially invited to all services of the church .

St. James' church, Rev. Wm. H. Milton, D. D., rector—Service, sermon and Holy Communion at 11. Evening prayer and sermon at 8. Organ recital at 7:45. A cordial welcome to all.

Brooklyn Baptist church, J. A. Sullivan, pastor—Services Sunday 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at the morning hour on, "Will It Please Him?" The Lord's supper will be observed following the morning service. At night Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, will preach. There will be baptism at night. The Sunday school meets at 3:30, Mr. S. F. Garrison, superintendent. Deacons' meeting Monday night; Ladies Aid Society Tuesday at 3:30; pray meeting Wednesday night, led by Mr. A. G. Wilder; B. Y. P. U. Thursday night; Bible Class and Teachers' meeting Friday night. A cordial welcome to all services.

St. John's Church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector—Men's Bible class 10 A. M. Litany and Holy Communion 11 A. M. Sunday school 4 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon 8 P. M. Special music at both morning and evening services, as follows: Morning service—Recit and Air: "Lord God of Abraham" (Mendelssohn), Mr. G. N. Spaven. Quartette: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord" (Mendelssohn), Mrs. M. H. Longfellow, Miss Elise Emerson, Mr. W. Southerland, Mr. F. P. Harrell. Evening service—Anthem: "Heavenly Love Abiding" (W. E. Brown), by the full choir, with obligato by Mrs. M. H. Longfellow. Seats free. Strangers welcomed. All are cordially invited.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Market and Sixth streets, Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 3:30. In the morning the topic of the sermon will be: "Salvation by Grace and Not by Law." In the evening: "An End of Affliction to Be Dreaded." A cordial invitation to the public. All seats are free. Lenten service Wednesday at 8 P. M. The Dorcas Society will meet Thursday at 4 P. M.

Services at Trinity Methodist church, corner Ninth and Market streets, 11 A. M., "Our Way on the King's Highway;" 7:30 P. M., "Unbelief." Sunday school 3:30 P. M. Business Men's Bible class 3:30 P. M. Prayer meeting and Epworth League 8 P. M. Wednesday. If God sees fit to spare your life for these appointed hours of worship, meet with us. We will try to make it worth your time. Come and join with us in singing the hymns you all know.—C. T. Rogers, pastor.

St. James' Episcopal church, Third and Market streets, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milton, rector—Holy Communion 11 o'clock. Communion services. St. Anier. Offertory: "Out of the Deep Have I Called Unto Thee," (Surrett), Mrs. Merritt, Miss Taylor and choir. Interlude (organ), Stebbins. Nune Dimittis (Gregorian).

Evening prayer 8 o'clock—Magnificat—Smart Nuno Dimittis, Anon Anthem: "Sun of My Soul," Chadwick. Offertory, "The Radiant Noon Hath Passed Away, Wildward. "Seven Fold Amen, St. Anier.

Organ recital 7:45 o'clock. Evening song, Gaul. March (E Flat) Rogers. Salut D'Amorn, Elgar. M. McHenry McChord, choirmaster and organist; William Fenley, cellist; Green Fenley violinist.

Lower Cable Rates

Following its progressive policies the Western Union Telegraph Company announces that effective March 1st, the cheap cable letter service will be extended to Cuba, on basis plain English or Spanish languages, delivery within 24 hours, the minimum charge for 20 words from Wilmington to Havana now being only $1.50, and five cents for each additional word. The same rates apply to other points in Cuba except Caimanera, Guantanamo and Playa, Del. The usual prefixes apply and must be counted and included in the text words.

YOU WILL BE AGREEABLY SURPRISED

To see the tremendous values I offer in Made-to-Measure Clothes for the moderate price of

$14.50

Fabrics of rich, enduring quality, pure wool throughout, cut and tailored in the finest manner and the very essence of SMARTNESS.

International Made-to-Measure Clothes sell at other prices, too—according to the fabric chosen. The rich importations sell at $30.00 to $35.00, but for $14.50, $15.00 or $18.00 you can get a suit of quality that will gratify you and astonish you with its merit.

J. Shrier

Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the South.

'Phone 1598-W

N. E. Corner Front and Princess Streets.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SUMMER HOMES

Those desiring to own a Summer Home at the Seashore should investigate WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH EXTENSION. This property possesses the advantages of electric lights, water and sewerage. The car tracks extend to this property for delivery of Building Material and Freight.

Lots Will Be Sold Only to Those Agreeing to Build

Tide Water Power Company

'PHONES 28 AND 96.

WHO WILL BE JUDGES?

Several Names Being Mentoned for New Position

Since the announcement of the reapportionment of counties providing four additional Judicial districts for the State, one of which will be composed of New Hanover, Brunswick, Pender and Columbus counties, there has been considerable speculation as to who will be appointed judge for this district. It is generally conceded that Wilmington, being the largest city in the district, will be called upon to furnish the judge and friends of several members of the local bar are predicting the appointment.

Among the names which are mentioned here are those of Geo. Rountree, Esq., and J. O. Carr, Esq., of the firm of Rountree & Carr; ex-Judge E. K. Bryan, A. G. Ricaud, Esq., and other prominent members of the Wilmington bar. A number of well-posted citizens assert that the appointment will be made from these four.

REDFIELD GETS PORTFOLIO

Brooklyn Congressman Secretary of Commerce—Brandeis Eliminated

New York, March 1.—Congressman William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, will be Secretary of Commerce in the Wilson cabinet. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, whose name has been mentioned for this post, will not be in the new cabinet. This information was received tonight from an authoritative source in Trenton, N. J.

Three places in the new cabinet, the portfolios of War, Interior and Agriculture, still are under consideration by President-elect Wilson.

El Paso, Texas, March 1.—General Pasqual Orozco, Jr., the commander-in-chief of the Northern revolution, heretofore silent regarding his stand in the Mexican dilemma, declared at his camp near Ahumeda today that he desired to arrange peace by negotiations.

OUR FIRST SPRING OPENING

OF KNOX HATS NOW READY.

In All the Newest Shapes and Colors.

Also Our Line of John B. Stetson Hats, in Spring Models.

All Winter Clothing for Men, Boys and Children at 25% Off Regular Price.

J. M. SOLKY & CO.

One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

'Phone No. 617. Masonic Building.

THE ATLANTIC INN

Convenient to the Traveling Public.

LARGE ROOMS & GOOD RESTAURANT SERVICE

Opposite Union Depot — Gieschen Bros. Props.

PLATE ICE

"Ask Those Who Use It"

Call Phones 695 & 696

GET ICE FROM THE GREEN WAGONS

Financial and Commercial

REALIZING LOWERED COTTON REVIEW OF STOCK MARKET STOCK MOVEMENT WAS SMALL

The Market Showed Renewed Steadiness in the Early Trading, But Later Declined and Closed at a Small Loss.

New York, March 1.—The cotton market showed renewed steadiness early today, but later declined under realizing, and closed easy at a net loss of from 7 to 9 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of one point to a decline of one point and shortly after the call sold from 4 to 5 points net higher on covering and moderate support from local bulls. Relatively steady cables undoubtedly helped the advance, which was also promoted by favorable advices from the dry goods trade, reports of too much rain in the South and bullish private ginning figures. There was no aggressive demand, however, and as realizing checked the advance offerings became a little more general, with Wall Street and up-town interests considerable sellers in the late trading.

Closing prices were at the lowest of the day. Private cables from Liverpool reported a quiet Saturday market, and trading here was generally very quiet. Following yesterday's activity in March there was comparatively little business in that delivery this morning, although it was rumored that further notices would probably be issued on Monday.

Spot, quiet. Middling uplands, 12.20; middling gulf, 12.95. Sales none.

Cotton futures, easy.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan	11.47	.....	.....	11.43
Mar	12.33	12.34	12.21	12.22
Apr	.....	.....	.....	12.08
May	12.06	12.08	11.96	11.97
June	11.90	.....	.....	.....
July	11.96	12.02	11.88	11.90
Aug	11.87	11.91	11.77	11.81
Sept	.....	.....	.....	11.52
Oct	11.53	11.57	11.45	11.46
Dec	11.52	11.56	11.50	11.46

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Quiet, 12 11-16; net receipts, 3,023; gross receipts, 3,023; sales, 350; stock, 242,914; continent, 7,619; coastwise, 2,437.

New Orleans—Quiet, 11½; net receipts, 1,330; gross receipts, 1,336; sales, 738; stock, 114,846; continent, 110; coastwise, 621; Mexico, 150.

Mobile—Firm, 12 3-16; net receipts, 113; gross receipts, 113; sales, 1,500; stock, 20,640.

Savannah—Steady, 12⅝; net receipts, 1,671; gross receipts, 1,671; sales, 371; stock, 91,339.

Charleston—Firm, 12¼; net receipts, 171; gross receipts, 171; stock, 20,712; coastwise, 50.

Wilmington—Nominal; net receipts, 552; gross receipts, 552; stock, 19,281.

Norfolk—Steady, 12⅛; net receipts, 405; gross receipts, 405; sales, 469; stock, 63,214.

Baltimore—Nominal, 12¾; stock, 10,030.

New York—Quiet, 12.70; net receipts, 13; gross receipts, 2,410; stock, 122,838; coastwise, 2,397.

Boston—Quiet, 12.70; net receipts, 13; gross receipts, 2,410; stock, 122,838; coastwise, 2,397.

Boston—Quiet, 12.70; net receipts, 88; gross receipts, 6,268; stock, 15,058; Great Britain, 2,077.

Philadelphia—Quiet, 12.95; stock, 2,125.

Brunswick—Stock, 10,767.

Texas City—Net receipts, 95; gross receipts, 95; stock, 24,719.

Aransas Pass—Stock, 351.

Jacksonville—Net receipts, 90; gross receipts, 90; stock, 1,722; coastwise, 90.

Total today, at all ports—Net, 7,551; Great Britain, 2,077; continent, 7,729; Mexico, 150; stock, 700,556.

Consolidated, at all ports—Net, 7,551; Great Britain, 2,077; continent, 7,729.

Total since Sept. 1, at all ports—Net, 8,388,638; Great Britain, 2,886,750; France, 894,457; continent, 2,661,695; Japan, 226,552; Mexico, 4,850.

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Steady, 12⅝; net receipts, 5,257; gross receipts, 5,237; shipments, 6,443; stock, 137,732.

Augusta—Steady, 12¾; net receipts, 128; gross receipts, 184; shipments, 653; sales, 1,249; stock, 80,474.

Memphis—Quiet, 12⅝; net receipts, 295; gross receipts, 898; shipments, 1,789; sales, 1,500; stock, 147,614.

St. Louis—Dull, 12¾; net receipts, 2; gross receipts, 944; shipments, 944; stock, 29,196.

Cincinnati—Net receipts, 452; gross receipts, 452; shipments, 251; sales, 400; stock, 27,385.

Little Rock—Quiet, 12¼; net receipts, 208; gross receipts, 208; shipments, 324; stock, 31,445.

Total today—Net receipts, 6,322; gross receipts, 7,923; shipments, 10,403; sales, 3,149; stock, 453,846.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, March 1.—Spot cotton, quiet; prices, easier. American middling fair, 7.41; good middling, 7.07; middling, 6.85; low middling, 6.67; good ordinary, 6.33; ordinary, 5.90. Sales, 6,000 bales, including 300 for speculation and export and 5,700 American. Receipts, 24,000, including 10,000 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed quiet and steady. March 6.59; March and April, 6.58½; April and May, 6.58½; May and June, 6.58½; June and July, 6.57; July and August, 6.53½; August and September, 6.43½; September and October, 6.30½; October and November, 6.22½; November and December, 6.20; December and January, 6.29; January and February, 6.28.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, March 1.—Money on call nominal; no loans. Time loans firm; 60 days 4 1-2 to 4 3-4 per cent.; 90 days 4 3-4; six months 4 3-4 to 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.8325 for 60 day bills and at 4.8750 for demand. Commercial bills at 4.82 3-4. Bar silver 59 1-8. Mexican dollars 48. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 1.—Abundance of moisture, good snow covering and temperatures mild enough to allow the soil to get full benefit, gave wheat prices today a tendency to fall. The market closed weak, 1@1¼@1⅜c. under last night. Corn showed a net decline of ¼@⅝c. and oats a drop of ¼. In provisions there was a setback of 2½ to 10c.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 1.03@1.08½; No. 2, hard, 91½@92¼; No. 1, Northern, 91¾@92; No. 2, Northern, 89@90½; No. 2, Spring, 88@90.

Corn—Not quoted.

Oats—No. 2, white, 34½@35; standard, 33¾@34.

Closing prices:

Wheat—May, 92½; July, 91; September, 89¾@98¾.

Corn—May, 53@53⅛; July, 54@54⅛; September, 54¼.

Pork—May, 20.22½; July, 19.02½.

Lard—May, 10.80; July, 10.77½; September, 10.80.

Ribs—May, 10.72½; July, 10.67½; September, 10.72.

Fall to New Level During the Week Carried Issues to a Point of Resistance Which Left Speculators Undecided

New York, March 1.—The fall in stocks this week to a new low level, carried them to a point of resistance which left speculative sentiment still undecided as to the significance of the halt. The accummulation of short sales created a demand which was given first importance as an explanation of the rally.

Reports indicated some investment demand. In this connection the fall in a number of divided paying railroad stocks to a 6 per cent income basis, or to a parity with the price basis at which Southern Pacific is underwritten, seemed to result in lessening pressure of liquidation. This symptom points to the Southern Pacific syndicate's undertaking as one source of the market's burdens.

The killing of Madero, the withholding of a decision in the Minnesota rate case, the objection to the Union Pacific dissolution plan by the California Railroad Commission, the obstruction to the New York subway contracts and the appeal to Eastern trainmen to organize for a coming struggle for a wage increase—all these incidents converged on the weak market at the opening of the week and seemed to exhaust the present factors of depression. News of European politics, while of no great direct effect upon New York stocks, was a powerful underlying influence by reason of its vital bearing upon the whole financial problem.

New York was called upon for only small additional gold shipments to Argentina. Bank reserves as shown by the returns to the comptroller, now being compiled, are unusually low for the season and it is agreed they call for cautious procedure.

The inauguration of the new President brings a train of events which have been a potent influence by anticipation and conjecture upon the stock market. Its near approach undoubtedly accounts for much of the covering of speculative contracts and the consequent pause. Inquiry earlier than usual from the agricultural machinery makers was a feature of the steel trade, although the wheat trade professes anxiety oper insufficient moisture for Winter wheat. February tonnage of unfilled orders of United States is expected to show a larger falling off than in January.

Copper Group Was Strong, Gains Running Over Two Points—Money Trust Recommendations Halt Traders

New York, March 1.—Except for the strength of the copper group, in which gains ran to over 2 points, the movement of stocks today was small. There was small selling early in the session by room traders on account of the government's suit against Corn Products, news of which reached the street some time in advance of the actual filing of the suit, and the recommendations of the Pujo "money trust" committee.

Corn products stocks held fairly steady. The preferred, which broke over four points yesterday, declined one and one-half, but later rallied to a point over the previous close. The movement in the common was fractional.

The report of the Pujo committee had not been digested thoroughly enough for the formation of conclusions upon which to base speculative action. While some recommendations of the committee were regarded as of a character to give Wall Street deep concern should Congress consider seriously the enactment of such legislation, there was a disposition to dismiss this and all other political considerations for the present until the new administration is at work.

The bank statement was decidedly unfavorable, showing a cash loss in the actual table of $8,661,000, an amount considerably in excess of estimates.

The surplus reserve was all but wiped out, being cut down to $2,690,000. This condition probably is a temporary one, however.

Bonds were steady. Wabash 4s were exceptionally strong. Total sales par value $947,000. United States 2s declined 1-4 on call during the week. Total sales stocks today 130,000 shares.

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	69¼
American Agricultural	51
American Beet Sugar	35
American Can	35½
American Can, pfd	124½
American Car and Foundry	49¾
American Cotton Oil	48
American Ice Securities	24
American Linseed	9⅜
American Locomotive	35½
American Smelting and Ref	69½
Amer. Smelting and Ref., pfd	103⅜
American Sugar Ref	114¼
American Tel and Tel	132¼
American Tobacco	240
Anaconda Mining Co	36⅛
Atchison	101⅝
Atchison, pfd	100
Atlantic Coast Line	124
Baltimore and Ohio	100¾
Bethlehem Steel	36
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	80
Canadian Pacific	230⅜
Central Leather	28¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	73½
Chicago Great Western	14½
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	108¾
Chicago and North Western	136
Colorado Fuel and Iron	33⅝
Consolidated Gas	132¼
Corn Products	12½
Delaware and Hudson	159¾
Denver and Rio Grande	19⅝
Distillers' Securities	18
Denver and Rio Grande, pfd	35
Distillers' Securities	18
Erie	27⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	43⅜
Erie, 2nd pfd	34½
General Electric	139
Great Northern, pfd	126⅝
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	35
Illinois Central	122½
Interborough-Met	17⅛
Interborough-Met., pfd	58⅝
Inter-Harvester	107
Inter-Marine, pfd	17¼
International Paper	11½
International Pump	13
Kansas City Southern	24
Lachede Gas	98
Lehigh Valley	156⅜
Louisville and Nashville	133¼
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste Marie	136
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	25⅝
Missouri Pacific	37⅝
National Biscuit	115
National Lead	50
Nat. Rys. of Mexico, 2nd pfd	21¼
New York Central	106¼
New York, Ont. and Western	30¼
Norfolk and Western	105
North American	78
Northern Pacific	115⅞
Pacific Mail	27
Pennsylvania	119⅞
People's Gas	112
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	96¾
Pittsburg Coal	21⅝
Pressed Steel Car	26½
Pullman Palace Car	158
Reading	156½
Republic Iron and Steel	24
Republic Iron and steel, pfd	85
Rock Island Co	22⅝
Rock Island Co., pfd	38
St. Louis and San Fran, 2nd pfd	24½
Seaboard Air Line	18⅝
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	43⅞
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	35
Southern Pacific	99½
Southern Railway	25⅝
Southern Railway, pfd	80
Tennessee Copper	37
Texas and Pacific	18¾
Union Pacific	152⅞
Union Pacific, pfd	84
United States Realty	60
United States Rubber	62
United States Steel	60½
United States Steel, pfd	107½
Utah Copper	54¾
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	32½
Wabash	3½
Wabash, pfd	10½
Western Maryland	41
Western Union	68
Westinghouse Electric	69
Wheeling and Lake Erie	6

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, March 1.—Flour—Dull.

Wheat—Steady; No. 2, red, 1.00½@1.01½; No. 1, Northern Duluth, 1.01¾.

Corn—Firm, 57¼.

Hides—Firm.

Butter—Firm.

Leather—Steady.

Petroleum—Steady.

Wool—Steady.

Rice—Steady.

Cheese—Steady.

Molasses—Steady.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, steady.

Peanuts—Unchanged.

Freight—Unchanged.

Potatoes—Unchanged.

Cabbages—Unchanged.

Coffee—Spot, dull. Rio, No. 7, 12⅜; Santos, No. 4, 14¼; mild, dull; Cordova, 15@17, nominal.

Cotton Seed Oil—Inactive, but prices were fairly steady, in sympathy with the crude market, closing unchanged to 2 points net lower. Prime Winter yellow, 6.45@7.00; do. Summer, white, 6.40@6.90.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, March 1.—Turpentine, quiet

Rosin—Steady.

Savannah, March 1.—Turpentine, firm, at 41. Sales, 209; receipts, 97; shipments, 14; stocks, 17,369.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 381; receipts, 513; shipments, 514; stocks, 117,007. Quote: A, B, 6.25; C, D, 6.40; E, 6.45; F, 6.50; G, 6.55; H, 6.60; I 6.75; K, 7.10; M, 7.20; N, 7.25; W G, 7.85; W W, 7.05.

MARINE.

Cleared.

Str. Cherokee 1,906 tons, Debrow, New York, C. J. Becker.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Hilding (Swd.), 1,201 tons, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. Edward R. Baird, Jr., 263 tons, Colburn, Maffitt & Wood.

Schr. Benj. F. Poole, 1,099 tons, Williams, Maffitt & Wood.

Schr. Nellie W. Craig, 468 tons, Brand, Maffitt & Wood.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, March 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady, 41.

ROSIN—Steady, $6.05 per barrel of 280 pounds.

TAR—Firm, $2.20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm; $3.00 per barrel for hard; $4.00 per barrel for dip; $4.00 per barrel for virgin.

Quotations same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 46¾; rosin, 5.90; tar, 1.90; crude turpentine, 3.50 per barrel for hard, 4.50 for dip, 4.50 for virgin.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine	2
Rosin	120
Tar	2
Crude Turpentine	3

Receipts same day last year, 7 casks spirits turpentine; 98 barrels rosin; 21 barrels tar; 2 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Nominal.

Same day last year, 10¼.

Receipts, 552; same day last year, 3,564 bales.

Total receipts, since Sept. 1st, 313,489 bales.

Total receipts same time last year, 444,171 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, March 1.)

CORN—Firm, 85 to 90c. per bu.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, 85c. to 90c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 60 to 75c.

PEAS—Dull. White, $2.10 to $2.50; cow peas, $1.50 to $1.60 per bu.

BEEF—Dressed, 8c.

PORK—9 to 10c.

WOOL—Burry, 10 to 14c. per lb.; free of burr, 20 to 22c. per lb.

HIDES—Green, 11c. per lb.; dry, 13@16 2-3c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Hams, old, 19@20c. per lb.; sides and shoulders, 13½@14c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 27@28c. per lb.

TALLOW—Firm, 4½@5c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, good demand. Grown, 45c.; Spring chickens, 18@35c. per head. Turkeys, on foot, dull, 15c.; dressed, 20c.

EGGS—Very dull, 19@20c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, March 1.

Market—Weaker.

North Carolinas—Farmers' stock prime hand-picked, 75c.; machine picked, 70c.

Spanish—Prime hand-picked, $1.20; machine-picked, $1.15.

Virginias—Prime hand-picked, 80c.; machine-picked, 80c.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at the Port of Wilmington.

Wilmington, March 1.

Atlantic Coast Line—448 bales cotton; 2 casks spirits turpentine; 100 barrels rosin; 2 barrels tar; 3 barrels crude turpentine.

Clyde Line—40 bales cotton.

Whitlock—20 barrels rosin.

River—64 bales cotton.

Total—552 bales cotton; 2 casks spirits turpentine; 120 barrels rosin; 2 barrels tar; 3 barrels crude turpentine.

DRY GOODS MARKET

New York, March 1.—Cotton goods markets ruled steady. Linens are selling activity for spot and Fall delivery. Underwear lines are active for Spring. Yarns are somewhat easier.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

March 2, 1913.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 60 degrees; at 8 P. M., 63 degrees; maximum, 64 degrees; minimum, 56 degrees; mean, 60 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, 1.64; rainfall for the month, to date, 1.64.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 14 feet and rising.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Fair and colder Sunday; Monday, probably fair; moderate west winds.

Port Calendar—Mar. 2.

Sun rises	6:39 A. M.
Sun sets	6:09 P. M.
Day's length	11 hrs. 30 min.

Tides.

	High water.		Low water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	5:40	6:00	12:20	12:50
Southport	3:49	4:22	10:22	10:16
Masonboro Inlet	3:20	3:53	9:53	9:47

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

March 1, 1913.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Temperature: Lowest last night.	24-hour precipitation, 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	56	20	.0
Asheville	cloudy	62	46	.0
Atlanta	pt cldy	64	52	.42
Augusta	cloudy	62	56	2.46
Birmingham	clear	50	48	.0
Boston	cloudy	46	38	.22
Charleston	raining	66	62	1.26
Charlotte	cloudy	62	54	.74
Chicago	clear	26	16	.12
Galveston	clear	60	44	.0
Jacksonville	pt cldy	80	66	.0
Memphis	clear	40	34	.01
Mobile	cloudy	60	56	.10
Montgomery	cloudy	62	54	.12
New Orleans	cloudy	58	56	.0
New York	cloudy	44	38	.02
Oklahoma	clear	38	4	.0
Pittsburg	cloudy	42	32	.02
Raleigh	cloudy	62	56	2.56
Savannah	cloudy	66	64	.70
Shreveport	clear	50	30	.0
St. Louis	cloudy	32	14	.04
Washington	pt cldy	52	40	.0

COTTON GOODS REVIEW.

Movement to Distributing Markets Continued in Large Volume.

New York, March 1.—The movement of cotton goods to distributing and retail markets continued in large volume during the week. Retailers were particularly active in their purchases of wash fabrics, white goods and dress cottons. Domestics, prints and staples of other characters also were bought from the mill agents in full enough volume to prevent accumulation.

Fall River sold 140,000 pieces of printcloths in the week, half for spot delivery. The export demand for China has ceased for the time being after 30,000 bales were sold. The exports from New York are about up to those of a year ago. Jobbers throughout the country are keeping stocks down and ordering in small lots. Selling agents of mills have been able to contract for the product of looms for the next two or more months, but beyond that period in many cloths the outlook is certain.

The easing of cotton values has not unsettled cloth values as much as was expected, due to maintenance of demand for cloths for consumption. There is still a restriction of product because of labor difficulties. Prices of cloths range as follows:

Printcloths: 28 inch 64x64s 4 cents; 64x60s 3 5-8c; 38 1-2, 64x64s 5 1-4c; brown sheetings, Southern standards 8c; denims 9 ounces 14c; tickings 8 ounces 13 3-4c; standard prints 5 1-2c; staple ginghams 6 3-4 to 9 1-4c.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, McCabe & Co.)

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26.—Spanish—Market firmer. Farmers' Spanish, $1.30 per bushel. Jumbo Spanish, $1.25 per bushel; No. 1, Shelled Spanish, 7½c. per lb.; No. 2, Shelled Spanish, 5¼c. per lb.

Virginias—Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb.; Fancy, 3½@3¾c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; Prime, 3c. per lb.; Machine Picked, 2¼c. @3¼c. per lb.; Shelling Stock, 2½c.@2¾c. per lb.

CAMPO'S FORCE TO HELP.

Twelve Hundred Men Will Aid in Campaign Against Rebels.

Mexico City, March 1.—Gen. Cheche Campos and his force of 1,200 men, thoroughly seasoned by a year's service in Orozco's army, will join the Mexican government troops under Gen. Aubert in a campaign against the rebel Governor Carranza in the State of Coahuila, according to War Department advices today from Torreon.

With this additional force Gen. Aubert will have approximately 5,000 men in his column and should have little difficulty in suppressing the revolt. Carranza is supposed to command only 2,000 men.

Albert Guajuardo, a commander of irregulars and a close friend of Carranza, has joined the Coahuila rebellion. He occupies, with 600 men, the mining camps at La Esperanzeas Musquiz and Ahuita.

Official reports state that 3,500 rebels have surrendered in the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz, 1,900 in the State of Mexico and a number of small detachments in many of the other States.

San Antonio, Texas, March 1.—The purported resignation of the late President Madero was today declared by R. V. Pesquiera, a member of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, to be a forgery by those who killed him to give color of legality to the Huerta administration. Mr. Pesquiera is now a refugee in San Antonio. He asserted that Madero and Vice President Suarez were killed because they refused to resign so they could not deny their resignation. Senor Pesquiera has wired this statement of his convictions to Washington.

New York, March 1.—The statement of the actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $2,690,250 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of $10,483,400 from last week.

A swinging seat invented for the use of the locomotive engineer, offers a back rest, of which he has heretofore been deprived.

So many people are dying suddenly that it seems almost dangerous to be healthy.

A silver dime always makes more noise in the contribution box than a $5 bill.

WILSON MAN DEAD

Prominent Merchant Passes Away in Richmond—Other Notes

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., March 1.—Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received from Richmond announcing the death of Mr. Floyd Davis, one of the leading business men of Wilson, who was recently taken to a Richmond hospital for treatment. The news caused universal sorrow, Mr. Davis being very popular both in business and social circles. The body was brought here last night and the funeral service will be held at the late residence Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Davis spent all of his business life connected with mercantile interests here and at the time of his last illness was in the cotton and fertilizer business. He leaves a wife and two children, a father, brother and sister, all of whom reside in Wilson.

Considerable interest is manifested here in the reported increase in acreage in tobacco in this section. The tobacco men vary in their estimates but some of them claim that the increase will be at least 30 per cent, while others think that figure too high. An effort is being made to persuade the farmers against any increase in acreage.

E. A. Darden was appointed receiver of the Wilson Artesian Well Company yesterday as a result of a friendly application made by attorneys representing the estate of the late J. C. Hales, holders of a large interest in the company. Mr. Darden will close up the business of the concern, the former manager of Mr. G. L. Morgan desiring to enter other lines of business. The machinery repair division of the company's business was disposed of yesterday to the Messrs. Homer, experienced machinists, who locate here from Detroit, Mich.

WAKE FOREST AND V. P. I.

Virginians Decisively Defeated in Raleigh Game Last Night.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 1.—Wake Forest defeated V. P. I. in basketball here tonight by the score of 39 to 16 before one of the largest crowds of the season. The Virginians were outclassed, especially in shooting goals, the Baptists running up points almost at will. The refereeing of Dowd was not satisfactory to the rooters, who thought he was too partial to Wake Forest.

For testing the structure of metals a German scientist has invented a micro-photographic appartus which magnifies 2,500 times.

A Paris thief was identified by a toothprint he left in a pat of butter. It may have been very strong evidence.

ENTIRELY BALD

Her Hair Commenced to Grow After Two Weeks' Use of Newbro's Herpicide.

"Fever caused me to be entirely bald I had given up all hope of again having hair when I was advised to use Herpicide. After two weeks my hair commenced to grow. I now have the most beautiful head of hair anyone ever saw. Praise to Newbro's Herpicide."

Thus writes Mrs. Howard Bailey, of Bellevue, Mich. We can point to thousands of instances where the proper use of Herpicide has been followed by a remarkable growth of hair.

Newbro's Herpicide is the original remedy which kills the dandruff germ and stops falling hair.

One Dollar Size Bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Send 10c in postage for sample and booklet to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

Applications may be obtained at the best barbers and hair dressers.

ROBT. R. BELLAMY, Special Agent.

NOTICE.

TO MY FRIENDS:—I beg to announce that I am now connected with the City Grocery Company, corner Fourth and Red Cross streets, and would be pleased to have them call and see me there or 'phone No. 758.

W. D. HALL.

fe 28-3t.

SALE OF LAND

FOR TAXES UNPAID FOR 1912.

I have levied upon and will sell at public auction at the Court House door of New Hanover County, on Monday, the 3rd day of March, 1913, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate to satisfy the unpaid taxes due the State of North Carolina and County of New Hanover for the year 1912, together with the cost and expense due thereon unless the amounts so due and unpaid are settled before sale.

S. P. COWAN,
Sheriff New Hanover County.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.
WHITE.

Name.	Description.	Acs	Tax and Cost
Beard, T. J.	s e 3	146	5 93
Barkley, Mrs. E. C.	e ½ 5	4	4 93
Best, R. W.	pt e 4	207	10 30
Biddle, hrs. Julia A.	w pt 1 2 3	78	9 55
Bowden, Mrs. Annie E.	e end 5 6	193	38 05
Bowden, Mrs. Sarah C.	w 5	181	26 80
Boylan, J. E.	w end 1 2	185	15 43
Bullock, hrs. Mrs. S. A.	e 5 6	19	2 55
Bowden, Mrs. H. E.	s e ¼ 5	34	4 80
Chapman, hrs. Louis	w m 2	338	
	pt 2 3	350	3 75
Cullen, Mrs. Emma F.	w ½ 5	204	100 30
	All	431	
	All	439	18 90
Corbett, Mrs. Maude H.	e end 6	71	7 80
Cronenberg, W. C.	s e 2	10	6 18
Scull, D. S. & wife	w m 1	222	
	w pt 1 2	373	8 50
Davis, D. M.	w ¼	117	27 18
Forrest, Mrs. W. A.	e 5	200	34 30
Gaskill, J. W.	n w ¼ 3	33	5 30
Goodwin, C. E.	e pt 5 6 s w ¼ 4	41	
	w 5 6 m 5 6 s w ½ 2	42	
	e m 1 2 e ½ 2 3	40	42 63
Gillican, Mrs. Annie	e 4	210	5 80
Hackburn, E. B.	s w ¼ 2	208	21 30
Harvey, Rev. J. W. S.	w pt 1	51	5 55
Hewlett, Mrs. Martha S.	w pt 1	117	16 05
Holmes, Mrs. Carolina G.	s e ¼ 3	170	24 80
Hue, Mrs. Mary E.	e pt 1	43	6 30
Hall, Mrs. Ethel S.	n e 4	120	20 80
Johnson, J. G.	pt 1 2 3	487	19 43
Jones, Sol. J.	n w ¼ 3	263	13 80
Jordan, hrs. J. S.	s w pt 3	17	2 80
Johnson, Thos. L.	w m 1	294	2 80
King, J. C.	w 3	91	10 93
King, Josephine	e pt 1	64	8 55
LeGwin, J. H.	w m 5	321	9 43
Lossen, Thos. G.	w ½ 5	531	2 80
Mann, E.	e 1 2 3	489	10 55
Marley, H. F.	pt 1 2	510	2 65
Mintz S. H.	w ½ 5	65	10 30
Hawes, John	pt w ½ 3 pt w m 4	351	2 05
Ozment, Mrs. Fannie	e 6	71	2 55
Peterson, W. H.	n e ¼ 3	47	2 05
Powell, J. W.	m pt 1 2	161	30 43
Price, Low		200	13 30
Penny, Mrs. E. N.	w m 2	307	6 80
A. M. Smith	e 2 3	91	5 30
Rivenbark, F. J.	s w ¼ 2	54	7 98
Schuiken, Mrs. Alice M.	w 3 4	221	23 05
Sellers, Jno. Collins	s w 6	17	6 80
Shepard, S. W.	pt w end 4	18	
	w m 4 5 pt 3	18	18 63
Sherman, H.	pt 1	59	
	n e end 6	103	10 83
Sholar, H. B.	e m 6	103	16 80
Sidbury, K. C.	w m pt 5 6	502	
	e m 2 3	503	
	s w pt 5 6	510	
	All	512	
	All 2	68	
	w m pt 1 2	161	
	e m 2	45	
	s w ¼ 4	190	56 58
Slocum, A. H.	All	16	23 80
Summerall, Mrs. E. T.	e 3	181	
	m 1	292	
	pt w end 2	139	38 70
Surles, Mrs. E. L.	pt 3	340	15 80
Sellers, Mrs. S. E.	w m ¼ 3	323	7 30
Spencer, W. A. or Mrs. H. A. E.	Livingston—n w ¼ 3	213	2 80
Standard Turpentine Co.	s e 4 pt 3 all 5 6	29	
		30	307 00
Taylor, Henry	w end 1	65	6 55
Taylor, Mrs. H. B.	w 2	100	35 80
Teachey, M. W.	w ¾ of w ½ 4	34	4 80
Vereen, J. C., or W. A. McGowan	e end 6	94	6 30
Warren, Elisha D.	e end 1	104	22 18
Weuberg, Jim	e 5	91	11 43
Wilder & Metts, agts. for	J. G. Wright & Son, agt. for—Wm. Carney	211	8 80
	Rivenbark, E.	280	8 80

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.
Colored.

Name.	Description.	Blk	Tax and Cost
Ballard, Gabe	n w ¼ 4	531	4 68
Batson, W. S.	lot 5 Love Grove	3	4 18
Bowden, Dave	pt s e 4	241	6 43
Bowden, Mary	s e ¼ 2	119	4 63
Bowen, J. F.	e 5	339	2 30
Bowen, hrs. Stephen	m pt 1	224	5 80
Bradley, James M.	pt w m 4 5	337	5 43
Brown, Jno. Wm.	n w ¼ 4	70	2 30
Brown, Moses Jr.	w m 1	130	5 18
Brown, Silas	w pt 2 3	503	4 43
Brownell, hrs Thos.	6	39	6 30
Burnett, J. D.	w m 5	339	18 83
Bowden, Julia	e m 1	254	2 80
Collins, Sarah A.	w m 1	240	
	w m 5	239	14 50
Colvin, hrs James	s e 6 6½	149	3 30
Cutlar, hrs. J. K.	all 6	518	
	e 1 2	119	11 00
Davis, John	s w pt 6	40	
	e ¼ 3	50	7 03
Davis, Lucy	pt e end 6	522	1 80
Diggs, May	s w 6	498	1 80
Dixon, Sophia	m 4	68	3 40
Dry, Wm.	n e ¼ 3	540	4 43
Dunham, Tinin	w end 5	351	2 30
Dustan, Louisa	w end 2	20	3 80
Davis, Maria A.	w end 6	94	
	e end 6	104	19 00
Edwards, Thos.	e m 1 pt 2	295	
	w 5	351	
	u e 4	293	17 58
Everett, Josephine	pt e m 1 2	309	1 80
Faircloth, Wm.	s w ¼ 4	541	3 05
Brooks, Ella, D. R. Foster, agt	s e pt 1 2	238	3 80
Gally, hrs. J. M.	e ½ 3	254	6 55
Graham, Loula A.	w pt 1	254	
	n e pt 4	338	6 00
Green, Andrew	e 5 6	84	7 43
Green, W. P.	s e 2	265	4 30
Hall, Albert	w m 1	280	8 93
Hill, Chas.	w pt 2	186	6 93
Howard, Andrew	n w ¼ 4 s w ¼ 3	19	2 55
Howard, hrs. Henry	e 4 5	161	4 30
Herring, Edith	m 6 6½	490	2 80
Hill, Frank	e end 6	4	2 55

MONEY BILLS MAY NOT GET THROUGH

(Continued from Page One.)

law. Only one other time in the last 15 years has Congress overridden a President's veto. That was when the Rainey river dam bill was passed over President Roosevelt's disapproval.

President Taft based his veto almost entirely upon the ground that the bill was unconstitutional, in that it virtually delegated to the States control of inter-State traffic in liquor, when he held that control was vested solely in Congress. Attorney General Wickersham had given an opinion also holding the bill unconstitutional and that the President forwarded to the Senate yesterday with his veto message.

The Senate re-passed the bill promptly last night and early today House leaders favoring the measure, led by Representative Clayton, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Representative Webb, one of its framers, began working for an immediate re-passage.

Debate was limited and the House re-passed the bill with a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds vote as the Senate had done.

Supporters of the bill say it will make effective the prohibition laws of "dry" States, which they say now are violated because intoxicants are shipped to private individuals and have the effect of nullifying the local laws.

Naval Bill to Conference

Washington, March 1.—The Naval bill with the Senate amendment to authorize two battleships was sent to conference by the House today after a short but lively debate. Representative Page, of Tennessee, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, called up the bill and vainly sought to have a vote on the battleship programme before the measure went into conference. The House had voted for one battleship and the bill footing up about $138,000,000 as it passed the House, was increased to approximately $150,000,000 by the Senate, which carried the two battleship programme.

Both the two battleship men and the economy advocates joined in the debate, the upshot of which was that the House by unanimous consent, disagreed to the Senate amendments and sent the bill to conference with Representative Padgett, of Tennessee; Gregg, of Texas, and Foss, of Illinois, and Senators Perkins, Penrose and Tillman as conferees.

The conferees will thresh out the differences between the two houses tomorrow.

COL. OSBORN ENDORSED.

Greensboro Man Urged—Orotorical Contests—Durham News.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Durham, N. C., March 1.—A petition bearing the signatures of 300 or more prominent business men of this city has been forwarded to Walter Murphy, asking that Col. W. H. Osborn, of Greensboro, be made commissioner of internal revenue. This office of the commissioner will be located in Washington, and the entire revenue of the country will come under its supervision.

The petition was circulated about the city by friends of the Greensboro man, and gained favor wherever presented, nearly all who were asked signing it.

The members of the Grady Literary society, of the Trinity Park school, last night at the regular meeting of the society selected the speakers to represent that society in the coming inter-society debate. The annual debate between the Grady and Calhoun societies, which will take place this year March 28th, is one of the biggest functions of the season to the Park school boys. The speakers selected were Messrs. Lean Hall and J. A. Russell, with G. A. Schaffer as alternate.

The tailor shop of Will Crabtree, over the Durham Cigar Store, was entered last night and looted. The thief, or thieves, gained entrance into the room by breaking the glass door and reaching through the aperture and working the night latch. About $200 worth of goods was carried off.

The annual oratorical contest, held under the auspices of the International Peace Society, in Raleigh last night was won by a Trinity student, Mr. A. W. Byrd, of Mount Olive, N. C., and the first prize of $75 was awarded him. The oratorical contest was held in the auditorium at Raleigh, and representatives from all the colleges of the State participated for the prize. The subject of the winning oration by Mr. Byrd was "The Prince of Peace."

This is the second contest of the kind held in this State, the first having been held last year. In the former contest Trinity's representative, Mr. W. G. Sheppard, won second place. In taking the first prize last night, Mr. Byrd is selected to represent North Carolina in an inter-State meet to be held in Washington, D. C., later on.

KILLED BY PLAYMATE.

Gibsonville Youth Killed by Accidental Discharge of Revolver.

Greensboro, N. C., March 1.—News was received here tonight from Gibsonville, a small village 17 miles from here, of the tragic death last evening of Carl Jennings, 11 years of age, who was shot and killed by a boy named Trogden, 12 years old, while the boys were playing "Indian."

Young Trogden was attempting to make a drawing from the revolver, when the weapon was discharged, killing Jennings instantly.

The Jennings and Trogdon boys were playmates and desked together at school. Both were regarded as unusually intelligent and bright lads and the tragedy has cast a gloom over the entire community. Mr. Jennings, father of the dead boy, is superintendent of the Gibsonville Cotton Mill. The funeral of young Jennings was held at Gibsonville yesterday afternoon and was attended by every child in that community. Young playmates, many of whom were present and witnesses of the tragedy, served as pallbearers, while a large company of little girls transported the many beautiful floral designs to the grave.

New York will have one of the world's greatest skylights in its new postoffice, as it will contain ninety tons of glass.

"HOME FOLKS" BID WILSON FAREWELL

(Continued from Page One.)

Fielder, president of the State Senate.

"The people of this country are going to be served by conscience and not by expediency," was the assurance which Mr. Wilson gave in an impromptu speech of farewell.

The President-elect was cheered by a big crowd as he came into the assembly chamber, followed closely by Mr. Fielder. After the latter took the oath of office, the President-elect was invited to address the joint session of the Legislature and deliver the seal of the State to his successor. His speech was brief, but impressive. It was his farewell to the State.

"I cannot pretend that I am not moved by very deep emotions," he began. "I had not expected to say anything. It would, indeed, have been my preference not to say anything because there are some feelings that are too much for words and that seem to be cheapened by being put into words.

"I already loved the State of New Jersey when I became its Governor, but that love had been deepened and intensified during the last two and a half years. I now feel a sense of identification with the people and the interests of this State which have seemed to enlarge my own personality and which has been the greatest privilege of my life.

"Therefore, in handing the seal of the State to the new Governor, I want to utter these words of poignant regret:

"That I cannot serve this great State directly any longer. I wish for the moment that the traveling from New Jersey were less facile than it is and yet, I have the greatest feeling of confidence in the man to whom I am about to hand this seal. I have been associated with him with unusual intimacy of counsel. I have found in him qualities of honesty and courage which commend men more than any other qualities do in public life.

"The rarest thing in public life is courage and the man who has courage is marked for distinction; the man who has not is marked for extinction and deserves submersion.

"The people of this country are going to be served by conscience and not by expediency. When you strike a man of courage you feel you have struck the bed-rock of our institutions. It is, therefore, with a feeling of confidence and affection for him personally that I hand him the seal of office."

Governor Fielder made a brief inaugural address, extolling the achievements and character of the retiring Governor and bespeaking New Jersey's wishes to him for a successful National administration.

The President-elect returned to his home in Princeton by automobile "to pack up" for the trip to Washington.

DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Senate Confirms Number of Appointments of Taft—Compromise.

Washington, March 1.—The first break of importance in the Senate deadlock over President Taft's appointments came today when the Senate in a two-hour executive session, confirmed a large number of the promotions made in the army, navy, marine corps, revenue cutter service, public health service and diplomatic service.

The confirmations were made with little discussion as the result of a general agreement on the appointments of this character involving promotion along definite lines of service should not be held up.

An agreement was reached for confirmation also of postmasters in the home towns of Senators. The executive session which began at 3 o'clock ended a little after 5 o'clock, but was resumed again at 8 o'clock with the purpose of clearing up the uncontested appointments.

The confirmations during the afternoon session numbered more than 350 all embraced in the army, navy and other established services of the United States.

Senator Cummins made a vigorous protest in the executive session against the plan to confirm postoffice appointments only in the home cities of Senators. His objections did not defeat the plan determined upon, however. It was expected that all such appointments would be confirmed before adjournment tonight.

Among the diplomatic nominations conferred were: Larz Anderson, ambassador to Japan; Theodore Marburg, of Maryland, minister to Belgium; Montgomery Szuhley, of New York, minister to Ecuador; Charles Campbell, Jr., of Virginia, secretary of legation and consul general to Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria.

TRINITY WINS DEBATE.

Captures Third and Deciding Debate in Series With Swarthmore.

Durham, N. C., March 1.—The third of the series of debates between Trinity and Swarthmore, of Pennsylvania, was held here tonight and was won by the Trinity team. Swarthmore won the first of the series here two years ago, Trinity won the one at Swarthmore last year, and the one tonight, giving the series to Trinity.

The question debated tonight was "Resolved, That the judiciary should be subject to the recall by the electorate, constitutionality conceded." It was decided unanimously in favor of the negative as represented by Trinity. Swarthmore, upholding the affirmative, was represented by Messrs. Raymond T. Bye, Claude C. Smith and W. Russell Green. Trinity's team was composed of Messrs. W. F. Starnes, James Cannon and W. A. Cade. The judges of the debate were Supt. Edward D. Pusey, Goldsboro; Prof. W. C. Jackson, Greensboro, and Henry F. Litchford, Esq., of Raleigh. All the speeches were of high order, but probably the strongest and most effective of the evening was that of James Cannon, of Trinity. Mr. Bye, of Swarthmore, showed up especially strong in rejoinder.

Immediately after the debate a smoker in honor of the visiting team was held in the Hesperian Hall, to which the officers of both societies, the officials of the debate and the debaters were invited.

The English language is spoken by 150,000,000 people.

ELON DEFEATS CAROLINA.

Wins Hotly Contested Basketball Game by Score of 23 to 19.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Elon College, N. C., March 1.—Elon put it over Carolina here tonight in a hotly contested game of basketball full of hard playing, but abounding in good fielding by the score of 19 to 23. Homewood, Elon's last year's guard, played a fine guard for Carolina, but was no match for Vaughn in the first half, or Newman in the second. Wright another Elon man, now a medical student at Carolina, tallied for Carolina.

Carolina fouled nine times and so did Elon, but Elon threw more foul goals.

El Paso, Texas, March 1.—Abraham Gonzales, the Chihuahua Governor, deposed and jailed, was a free man today at Chihuahua City. Charges of sedition held against him by the military authorities were said to have been cancelled on promise that Gonzales would use his influence to make peace in the border State.

In Newark, N. J., a lot of second-hand pianos were auctioned the other day at 4 1-2 cents each.

Charles Rolfe Barnes edits a newspaper in Big Cabin, Okla., printed in the Cherokee language.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51. A Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service calls will be made, or telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams; bills rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union." But for advertisements, always call the Star office, No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

FOR RENT—New 6-room cottage, at 14th and Church streets for rent. Price, $8.00 per month. Possession at once. Wilder & Metts, Agents. mh2-1t

WANTED — Experienced stenographer wants position. Address "Y. Z. 2," care Star. mh2-2t*

FOR RENT—Lower floor of practically new house on paved street, half block of car line; furnished or unfurnished. Bath, electric lights, telephone. Use of gas range and kitchen utensils, if desired. Splendid opportunity. Call 1791-J, between 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. mh2-1t*

STRAYED—Jersey milk cow, crumpled horns, mark, crop and underbit and split and underbit. Reward if returned to B. F. Keith, or 'phone 760-J. mh2-1t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Reasonable rent. 113 S. Ninth street. mh2-1t*

FOR RENT—One unfurnished room (new) on car line, with privilege of lights and bath. Lady preferred. Address P. O. Box 713, City. mh2-1t

WE ARE OFFERING a good dwelling on South Second street, at a bargain. James & James, 'Phone 163, Orton Hotel Bldg. mh2-1t

STORE BUILDING on Market street, near Front, that will increase greatly in value, can be bought at a reasonable figure. Can arrange terms. James & James, 'Phone 163, Orton Hotel Bldg. mh2-1t

WANTED — A competent dining room servant; one who is neat, clean and knows their business. Apply at once. 308 Grace street. mh2-1t*

A PRETTY COTTAGE at Winter Park, located between trolley and Shell road; lot is 66x236; room to build another house. Can be bought at a low price. Will pay 12 per cent. as an investment. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. mh2-1t

A DESIRABLY located store and dwelling that will pay 12 per cent. as an investment, for sale. Can be bought for $3,500.00; can arrange a good loan. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. mh2-1t

FOR SALE OR RENT that desirable dwelling, 214 Nun street. Has nine rooms; in fine order; has artesian well; can be bought at a very low figure. Also new dwelling on South Ninth street, with all modern conveniences. James Owen Reilly, Fire Insurance and Real Estate. mh2-1t

LADIES — Demonstrations given and measurements taken for Spirella corsets. Mrs. Montgomery, 719 Princess street; 'phone 601-W. mh2-1t*

WANTED—Good cook, permanent place, family of three; good wages for competent person. None others need apply. Call 10 to 11 A. M. Monday. 102 North Fourth street. mh2-1t*

STOP! Follow the wise to Wilmington Business College. Years of experience; largest in State; head office for our chain of schools. Lowest rates, $3.00 per month. Don't waste good money on little schools and poor instructions. Call or write us at once. Positions guaranteed. mh2-1t*

GROCERY SALE—All next week. 'Phone 1938. L. T. New. mh2-1t

ALL NEXT WEEK—We will have a grocery sale; everything will be reduced. Free delivery. 'Phone 1938. L. T. New. mh2-1t

WANTED—Position by competent young man in office, either permanent or temporarily. Address Box 487, City. mh2-1t*

WANTED—Room and board in private family, in central part of the city. "636," care Star. mh2-1t*

FAMILY SEWING and dressmaking neatly done by the Sea Gate Mercantile Co. Sea Gate, N. C.; 'Phone 894-5. mh2-2t

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room, all modern conveniences. Call at 218 North Second street, or 'phone 1070-J. mh2-1t*

FOR SALE—New 10-room house in East Wilmington; electric lights, water, etc.; 2 1-2 acres of land, fronting 100 feet on Market street road. See Wilder & Metts, Agents, for price and terms. mh2-1t

WE HAVE for sale a lot on 19th street, between Market and Princess streets; size, 40x100 feet. Will sell cheap to quick purchaser and arrange terms. Wilder & Metts Agents. mh2-1t

PRETTY 7-room house on large corner lot at Carolina Heights; will sell at a remarkable low price, if bought within next two weeks. Wilder & Metts, Agents. mh2-1t

WE HAVE a large, beautiful modern home in excellent locality, for sale. For $16,000.00. Wilder & Metts, Agents. mh2-1t

$9,250.00 WILL BUY the northwest corner of 17th and Dock streets, fronting 124 feet on Dock, with a depth of 90 feet. Wilder & Metts, Agents. mh2-1t

SALESMEN WANTED for country towns. $25 weekly salary and $5 per day allowed for expenses when traveling. Western Clinder Co., St. Louis, Mo. mh2-1t*

AMBITIOUS SALESMEN—Neat appearance, call on merchants in their territory; elegant side line; convenient to carry; good commissions; prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. mh2-1t*

WANTED—Ambitious young men to become traveling salesmen and earn while they learn. Write for particulars. Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y. mh2-1t*

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms with electric lights and use of bath, for two gentlemen to each room. Call at 19 N. Seventh street. mh2-1t*

IF SUFFERING with gravel or kidney trouble, write Riley Medicine Co., Autreyville, N. C., Manufacturers of Golden Diamond, a wonderful cure. mh2; su4t*

POSITION WANTED as book-keeper, understand both double and single entry. Can use typewriter; have had experience; can furnish references. Address Miss Estelle Jones, Morven, N. C. mh2-1t*

BE A DETECTIVE—Earn $150 to $300 monthly. Particulars write Detective Wagner, 1243 Lexington Avenue, New York. mh2-1t*

SIDELINE traveling salesmen make $50 to $75 weekly handling our latest production of advertising fans. Liberal terms. Apply at once. United States Calendar Co., Cincinnati. mh2-1t*

LADIES — To make shields at home; $20.00 per hundred; ordinary, plain sewing; can make four an hour. Material furnished; work sent prepaid; send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. Paragon Supply Co., E-334 Myrtle Ave., Kansas City, Mo. mh2-1t*

HIGH GRADE SALESMEN calling on factories, hardware dealers and builders' supply houses, to handle new product. Pocket sample. Big demand; big commissions. Osborne Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio. mh2-1t*

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Not under Civil Service. New Red Book giving list of thousands of them with salaries. Postpaid, $1.00. R. P. Andrews Co., Washington, D. C. mh2-1t*

MEN TO TRAVEL in North Carolina for 1913. Groceries, candies, jewelry. Good pay and tailored suit or 20-year watch free in 90 days. Experience unnecessary. J. E. McBrady, Chicago. mh2-1t*

NOTICE—This is to notify all my customers that I will be absent from my office about two weeks, up North, and upon my return will be in the market for an unlimited amount of sap ties, and guarantee the highest cash prices. All those that now have any ready for shipment please hold back until I return. R. T. Windley, "The Cross-Tie Man." mh2-5t

WANTED—Every mother in Wilmington to call at the Colonial Hotel and look at those beautiful Spirella corset waists for misses and The William Frank underwaist for children. Or the representative will be pleased to call at your home with samples, upon request. mh2-1t*

FOR RENT—Large front rooms, very desirable. Gentlemen preferred. 205 South Second street. 'Phone 371. mh2-1t*

STENOGRAPHER and general office man, thoroughly competent, desires position. Would appreciate personal interview. Address "R. A. Y.," care Star. mh2-1t*

KELLERSTRAUS and Cook White Orphingtons and Lester Tompkins Rhode Island Reds, $2.50 per 15. We pay express; satisfaction guaranteed. We are going to have a grand lot of youngsters 6 to 8 weeks old. We do the nursing and take all the risk and deliver them to you for $4.00 to $4.50 per dozen. Winter Park Poultry Yard, Wilmington, N. C.; 'Phone 438, call 7. mh2-1t*

FOR SALE—Several hundred thousand juniper shingles. Write Southern Exchange Co., Wilmington, N. C., or 'phone 802. mh2-1t*

OFFICE FOR RENT in Grand Theatre building, with all conveniences; heat, light, hot and cold water and janitor service free. Apply J. M. Solky. mh2-2t

FOR RENT—Three rooms, partly furnished, 511 North Fifth street. Immediate possession. See L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. mh2-1t

FOR RENT from May 15th to Oct. 1st, splendid furnished home. Rate, reasonable. Apply to L. W. Moore. Telephone 332. mh2-1t

PLANING MILL machinist wants steady position in healthy locality. Address "Planing Mill," care Star. mh2-1t*

'PHONE NO. 1397—Padgett & Benton, for all kinds cut flowers. 408 South Fourth street. mh2-1t

PUSH CART—Having been deprived of our push cart by a resourceful burglar who wished to cart away a quantity of groceries from the wharf, we would be glad to buy another; the one stolen is preferred; no questions will be asked, and a good price will be paid for same; otherwise, we will buy another, new or second-hand. Apply at Morning Star office. mh2-1t

LOST OR STOLEN—Setter bird dog, female, about half grown. Has black head and large black spot on back. Reward, if returned to 309 Campbell street. mh2-1t*

NEW HANOVER Boarding House, Mrs. D. H. Murphy, Proprietress, corner Third and Market streets. Regular and transient board. Rates reasonable. 'Phone 819-W, Wilmington, N. C. mh1-2t*

WANTED—Refined young woman to demonstrate G. Washington's Instant Coffee. Apply immediately. Armistead-Rogers Co., Inc., No. 8 Grace street. mh1-2t*

WANTED — A young man to work in office. Knowledge of book-keeping necessary. Answer Box 195, City. mh1-1t*

FOR SALE—One 2-story seven-room modern dwelling at Carolina Place. Good location and only one block from car line. Can be bought by right party for half cash; balance, on reasonable terms. Lot 50x174. "L. P. M.," care Star. mh1-2t

EXTRA FANCY dressed poultry today. Nice dressed chickens and turkeys. Choice beef, veal, lamb and pork. Celery, lettuce, bell peppers, tomatoes and snap beans. Very best grape fruit of season. See our line. Fresh oysters. Palace Market, phone 72. mh1-tf

HAVE YOU THOUGHT of the advantages of a business course? Special rates now on for courses in book-keeping and stenography. Write or call for particulars, Wilmington Business College. mh1-2t*

LISTEN — Our telegraphic department will be opened Monday night, March 3rd. Call or write for terms. Wilmington Business College. mh1-2t*

AUCTION SALE—The undersigned will sell on the 14th day of March, at our place of business, corner Second and Market streets, the following pieces of furniture, to satisfy storage charges, etc.: One cabinet grand piano, one gas range, one gas water heater, one lot of pictures, two willow rocking chairs, one chiffonlere, one single iron bed, one National spring. Waverly Furniture Co. mh1-tf

WANTED—Position as grocery clerk; three years' experience; can furnish good references. Address "C. E. C.," care Star. mh1-2t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN — Mr. Alex. S. Heide, of the firm of Heide & Co. (Ship Brokers, etc.), have removed from No. 9 South Water street, to 602 Orange street, where he will have his private office. mh1-2t*

WANTED—Position by experienced auto mechanic, in shop or driving. "Auto," care Star. mh1-2t*

LOST—Pink coral cameo ring. Reward, if returned to 316 South Fifth street. mh1-1t*

FOR SALE—The Worth & Worth building; also adjoining building at Grace and Nutt streets. The most valuable business property in Wilmington. Fidelity Trust Co., 14 Princess street. mh1-tf

PLATE ICE CO. announces that it will, on and after March 1st, conduct its own delivery, serving the public with only Hygienic Plate Ice. See that you are supplied by the Green Wagons. Office and depot at same old place, 5, 7 and 9 Orange street. Telephone either 695 or 696. mh1-2t

FOR SALE—Four new houses; rent for $18.00 per month; also two lots, 40x100, corner line next to corner, 32x165; if sold by Monday, 12 o'clock, will take $2,000; will arrange loans. F. H. Krahnke, 207 Market street. fe28-8t

WANTED—Reliable party who can furnish bond to establish tea and coffee route and sell direct to consumer. Special premiums and liberal commissions. Wagon supplied. Grand Union Tea Co., 216 Church street, Norfolk, Va. fe28-3t*

WANTED—Room and board, or room with desirable people. Desirable location. Not too far South. Address "C. W. B.," P. O. Box 162. fe28-3t*

FOR RENT—New modern flats, 7 rooms, just completed; desirably located. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. fe28-3t

EXPERT TIMBER estimator, will estimate in eastern North and South Carolina. Good references. Will estimate quantity, quality and probable cost of logging. J. W. Flynn, Atkinson, N. C. fe23-su2t*

TRAVELING SALESMAN wants position. Can handle most any line. References from last employer. Address "P. H. S.," care Star. fe18-su-tf

THOUSANDS of government railway mail clerks wanted at once for Parcels Post; 900 the first year ($18.00 week), and increase $100 year through their grade until $1,800 is reached ($36.00 week). No "layoffs." Pleasant work and usually every second week off with full pay. Common education sufficient; "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list, showing all government positions open. Tell your friends of this great opportunity. Do not delay. Franklin Institute, Dept. 274-B, Rochester, N. Y. fe16-sn8t*

GOVERNMENT parcels post positions open to men and women; $90 month. Rapid advancement. Annual vacations. Short hours; no layoffs. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. nfluence unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. 271-B, Rochester, N. Y. fe16-sn8t*

2,500 RAILWAY mail and clerk carriers needed for Parcel Post. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Can help you pass. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 47-D St., St. Louis, Mo. fe9-su-11t*

A NICE LINE of fashionable piece goods in suitings and fancy trouserings. All the latest styles; everything guaranteed, by Leger Meyer, The Practical Tailor, Princess Bldg.; second floor. de1-su-tf

WANTED—Teachers, graded, high schools, olleges. Enroll early for best positions. Three agenices. Guaranteed service. Sheridan's Teachers' Agencies, Charlotte, N. C. fe28;mh2,4,6-4t*

FROST PROOF cabbage plants. The kind that makes heads as big as a barrel. Delivered, $1.30 per thousand. Enterprise Plant Co., Meggetts, S. C. fe28-4t*

SWEET POTATO plants. The Nancy Hall and Garden Beauty and Sugar Yam. Price, $1.75 per thousand. Shipment March 15th to June 1st. Satisfaction guaranteed. Enterprise Plant Co., Meggetts, S. C. fe28-4t*

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!—Just opened, kiln containing two hundred and forty thousand. Roger Moore's Sons & Co. fe28-2t

CYPRESS TIMBER wanted. I want to buy a location for my shingle mill, want 5 to 10 million feet of cypress timber, or I will contract with any reliable concern to manufacture their cypress into shingles. I have a good mill of 30,000 daily capacity. Have ten years' experience in the shingle business, and know it from the stump up. Can give best of references. J. T. Carroll, Vineland, N. C. fe27-18t

FOR RENT—Housekeeping apartment, No. 16, in Cape Fear Apartment House. Third and Church streets. 'Phone 1870. fe26-6t*

WANTED — Contraltos for Episcopal church choir. Tuition in exchange for services. Write "Organist," care Star. fe23-7t

MYRON F. WHITNEY, American Operatic basso, formerly with Mme. Lillian Nordica and Miss Marguerite Valentine, celebrated English pianist. Boys' Brigade, Monday, March 31st. Tickets, 75c fe25-1m

THE PURCELL HOTEL can accommodate a limited number of gentlemen roomers. Rates reasonable. fe23-7t

SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobblers, Early Rose, Bliss, Triumph; also table potatoes, cabbage, apples, oranges, etc. R. B. Moore & Co., Wholesale Commission Merchants, 112 N. Water street. fe14-tf

IF YOU WANT to buy or hire horses or mules, one or carload, see us. Cash or on time with good security. Price and satisfaction guaranteed; 17th and Dock streets; phone 610-J. Kentucky Horse & Mule Co., y F. T. Mills, manager. fe16-tf

WHEN IN NEED of money, see Uncle Charles, 16 South Front street. All business strictly confidential. ja11-tf

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—I am headquarters for Early Big Stem Jersey plants. Now ready for shipment. Six other leading varieties. All guaranteed true to name and of the best quality. Special prices for all varieties on orders received before March 15th. Write at once for descriptive catalogue and prices. J. R. Davis, Bartow, Fla. fe16-13t*

THE PHOTO SHOP—"What it takes to make high class portraits; we've got it." Amateur films finished. Exterior views a specialty. Artistic baby pictures. fe13-1m

THE GILBERT HOUSE—Combines home comforts with hotel conveniences. Front and Princess streets, junction of all cars. Electric lights and hot water. Steam heat. Table equals the best and rates reasonable. Transient, $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Rates to regular and table boarders. de8-tf

IMMEDIATE DECISION

Procrastination keeps many men and women from having Savings Deposits.

To put off from one pay day to another the simple process of starting a bank account usually results in a permanent postponement.

No matter is more important than providing a safeguard against adversity. If you have not yet opened an account, decide now. One dollar is enough to begin with.

Visit this bank and investigate our facilities for giving you service.

The American National Bank
Wilmington, N. C.

The Independent Ice Co.

Will put its own wagons out for the delivery of Ice this morning. It is the purpose of this company to serve its old customers and patrons with the

PURE CRYSTAL ICE
(Made from Distilled Water.)

The object will be to give entire satisfaction in its delivery service. The people may rely on having satisfactory service and polite treatment.

Complaints will be welcomed and satisfactorlly adjusted.

INDEPENDENT ICE COMPANY

TELEPHONES: 68, 94, 221 and 222.
Factory at Foot of Second and Campbell Streets. Also Dock Street Depot.

Our Interest Quarter
Begins March 1st

You Intend to Save—
Start Now!

Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.
Southern Building. Opposite Postoffice.

"Ask Those Who Use It"

THE PLATE ICE CO.

Announces
that it will on and after March 1st conduct its own ice delivery, serving the public with only Hygienic **PLATE ICE.** See that you are supplied by our Green Wagons.

Office and Depot at Same Old Place—5, 7 and 9 Orange Street.
Phones 695 and 696.
Henry B. Peschau, President and Treasurer
Oscar P. Peck ..... Manager

COME AND SEE OUR SANITARY MARKET

We always carry a full line of Dressed Poultry and Fresh Meats of All Kinds. Also Hams and Bacon, Fresh Eggs, Etc.
We appreciate your patronage and will always try to please you.

HOPKINS, DAVIS & HINTZE
FRONT STREET MARKET.
—'PHONES:—
141 South Side. 128-32 North Side.

DIAMONDS
A SPECIALTY
A. O. Schuster
JEWELER,
104 North Front St.

MAINE GROWN POTATOES

176 bags Irish Cobblers.
142 bags White Bliss.
110 bags Early Rose.
890 bags Potato Guano.
180 bags White Oats.
176 bags Golden Oats.
277 bags Ship Stuff.
192 bags Wheat Bran.
372 bags Cotton Seed Meal.
290 bags Feed Meal.
160 bags C. S. Hulls.

W. B. Cooper Co.
Wholesale Grocers,

Seed Potatoes

300 sacks Irish Cobblers.
200 sacks Red Bliss.
50 sacks Early Rose.
50 bushels Yellow Onion sets.
10,000 sacks Guano, all grades.
1,000 boxes Damaged Job Tobacco.

Also carry a full line of other groceries, which will be sold on a close margin, and all orders will have careful and prompt attention.

J. W. BROOKS
Wholesale Grocer,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SECOND SECTION

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 16

VOL. XCI—NO. 135. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1913. WHOLE NUMBER 13,261.

PLANS GREAT HOUSE CLEANING

Great Municipal Polishing Up to Turn Gotham Into Spotless Town—Horse Thieves Busy—Real Cost of Living

New York, March 1.—This city, it is now announced, is to have a regular Spring house-cleaning of a kind never before attempted, and incidentally the biggest of its kind in history. The city's Health Commissioner has evolved a plan for polishing up the whole city until it shall be a regular spotless town and, what is the real thing that he is working for, a flyless and germless town.

Mayor Gaynor heartily approves of the plan and will ask the various city departments and the public generally to co-operate with the Health Commissioner. That the undertaking will be an enormous one is indicated in its scope as already outlined. Some of the things included in the plan to make the city beautiful and healthful include the removal of all rubbish and dirt from the city, including thorough cleaning of cellars, roofs, yards and vacant lots; thorough cleaning of all streets; cleaning out catch basins; freeing the city, as far as possible, from smoke and cinder nuisances and minimizing the nuisances from odors and offensive trades and the dust from streets; the better protection of all foods from contamination of dust and flies; fighting the fly, not by swatting, but by preventing breeding; fighting the mosquito nuisance by eliminating the breeding places. It is proposed to set aside quarters at the Department of Health building for the movement, to have citizens' committees in each borough and to send out appropriate literature. It will be a campaign of education in public hygiene from which much is expected. Such a house-cleaning as this coupled with the house-cleaning which is now going on in the police department and among crooks and grafters, should result in such a general polishing up as to make the city almost unrecognizable.

* * *

That the professional horse thief is far busier in New York than he ever was in the western frontier, and incidentally is out to set a new record for 1913, is startlingly indicated by the fact that truckmen and tradesmen estimate the loss from stolen horses for the first two months of this year at more than $25,000. The police records show that 120 horses and wagons have been driven away by men operating in residence sections in the noon hour, and in the downtown wholesale district late in the afternoons. Of this number a small percentage has been recovered. But figures obtained from horse-thief victims show many losses not included in the police figures. More than 20 grocers and butchers have lost their horses in the last month in the small neighborhood on First Avenue from Seventy-fourth to Eighty-fourth streets, according to one victim who himself lost a horse and wagon valued at $500. Apparently the thefts are committed by well-organized gangs who merely wait until a driver has left his wagon to make a delivery, and then jump on the seat and drive boldly away. By changing the markings on the animal it is easily disposed of with little danger of detection. One reason given by the truckmen for the boldness of the horse thieves is the abolishment of the Central Office Detective Bureau, since with the detectives divided and working from separate precincts much valuable time is lost in giving notice of robberies. The operations since January 1st of horse thieves who got more than a hundred animals, may be traced from the Battery to the Bronx. In the section from the Battery up to Washington Market the police admit seven horses and trucks have been stolen. But on January 2nd alone the police were informed of 11 such robberies in the city. One advantage which the local horse thief has over his Western prototype of early days, is that if he is captured he does not need to worry over his chances of decorating one end of a rope.

* * *

Bigger and better crops—more bushels from every acre cultivated—is the only real solution of the cost of living problem, according to experts of the Committee on Agricultural Improvement who have collected statistics showing that it is possible for the United States to double its average yield. As a timely illustration that the old-fashioned law of supply and ewdt
demand is still in effect, they instance the fact that sugar is now cheaper than at any time for 15 years and that within the past few days it has sold at wholesale at 4 1-8 cents a pound, the lowest level it has reached since 1897. This pleasing condition, it is explained, is due to the fact that the largest production of American-grown beet sugar in the history of the country was turned out this year and that the competition of this home-grown product with the output of the big trust refineries has sent prices tumbling. It is pointed out that it is only necessary to encourage the domestic sugar industry to grow as rapidly during the next few years as it has during the few just passed in order to insure a permanent supply of cheap sugar to the American people. The same principle, say the experts, applies to beef, flour ,vegetables and in fact, to every food crop that the country can produce, and they bring forward statistics to show that all these have advanced in price because the supply has failed to keep pace with the growth in population. "Double the yield per acre," is their motto for remedying the situation.

* * *

The claim of the world's finest bank has so long been put forward for various financial institutions in this city as they have been erected from time to time that the announcement of another finest one is likely to receive only passing notice. However, the new building to be erected for J. P. Morgan on the same site where the old one has stood for so many years contains so many unique and hitherto unheard of features, as shown in the plans, that it seems really entitled to the superlative. To begin with although it is to cost $2,000,000 and stand on property valued at $4,000,000, it is to be only four stories high which means that each floor will represent an investment of $1,000,000. Architecturally, it will be one of the wonders of the city since the three upper floors instead of resting in steel girders as is the accepted practice, will be hung from great trusses just below the roof. The feature of the lowest basement is the foundation of the vault, which will be thirty feet square on the inside. The thickness of the walls will be such that an army could work on it for a month with high explosives but could not get through it. Included in the machinery of the building which will be located in the lower sub-basement, will be a ventilating system which will draw air in at the roof, warm it, temper it, wash it and distribute it to every room. The third floor will have many novel features including a barber shop and two dining rooms for the officers. The fourth floor or top one, suggests a club more than a banking house. Along the Broad street side will be a terrace 42x24 feet, tiled and half-covered by a roof and half by awnings and set about with trellises and growing plants. It cannot be seen from the street and when screened not from nearby high buildings. This is for use on fine days either for luncheon or for conference. Altogether no feature has been overlooked which would add to the new building's right to the title of the world's finest bank.

* * *

That even the most hacneyed form of swindle never really wears out, but always appeals to some of that class of persons who are reputed to be born at the rate of one a minute, is being evidenced here by the bobbing up again of the ancient "Spanish Prisoner" bunco, and accordingly the police are issuing renewed warnings. The "Spanish Prisoner" game is only about forty years old; that is in Europe and the United States. It is believed to have been in existence in Spain and Cuba and environs before that. The plot of the piece is always the same, although the characters and scenes have been changed every season. It used to be the old grandee imprisoned in a castle, at the point of death. There was the beautiful daughter outside alone in the world. There was the "$500,000 or so" hidden in a trunk on deposit in the Bank of England or the Bank of France; in an old castle; in a ruin—in any old place. All that was necessary to do was first to send enough money over to get the girl out of danger and into America; then get the trunk with the gold and finally come back and look after the old grandee. This year's model is the Russian banker who decamped from St. Petersburg with $1,000,000 and seems likely to be just as successful as any of his predecessors. Just how much money this ancient swindle has taken from a credulous public can only be guessed, but it is believed to run into the millions.

—LONGACRE.

WESTERN YELLOW PINE

Turpentine From Tree May Be Put to Ordinary Uses

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Turpentine from western yellow pine, says the Department of Agriculture, can be put to the same uses as that from the long leaf pine of the southeast, which furnishes the bulk of the turpentine of commerce. Western yellow pine forms enormous forests in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, while the supply of long leaf is fast melting away. A product very similar to turpentine can be obtained also from pinon pine, another tree common in the southwest.

Careful tests made by the department have shown that the yield of turpentine and rosin per season from western yellow pine in Arizona is only two-thirds that from the southeastern pine, the difference being due to the fact that the season of flow in the west is about 25 weeks, and in the South about 33 weeks. During the Civil War, when turpentining operations in the South had virtually ceased some operations were carried on in California to meet local needs. But with the return of the Southern product to the California market, the Western operations were abandoned.

The results of a chemical examination of the oils of western yellow pinon, digger, sugar and lodgepole pines which have just been published by the Forest Service in an official bulletin show the possibilities of the rosin and turpentine from western yellow and pinon pines as a supplement to the present supplies. Economic problems of markets, transportation, and labor remain to be solved. Information as to how the Forest Service secured the yields upon which the analyses were based is given in another bulletin on the possibilities of western pines as a source of naval stores.

A woman says there is always something lacking in a bachelor's apartment. In most instances it is the bachelor himself.

"Little Minister" at The Grand

Maude Adams' great play at the Grand Theatre Monday. Three reels in all. (Advertisement.)

PRESIDENT FINLEY SPEAKS

Southern Railway Chief Executive Talks of North Carolina and Virginia With Special Reference to Freight Rates.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 28.—President Finley, of the Southern Railway Company, who was one of the speakers at a banquet given this evening by the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce, spoke on "The State of North Carolina," with special refrence to the relations of the Southern Railway Company to the State and what the management of that company is endeavoring to do for the State.

Mr. Finley said that he proposed to speak in the profound conviction that the interests of the State will best be promoted by policies that are best for the interests of the people and for the interests of the railways: He said:

"A great deal has recently been said on the subject of the Virginia Cities' rates from the West. It is most important to have a clear understanding regarding the conditions that have led to the establishment of the Virginia cities' rates. I shall refer to this matter only so far as may be necessary to make clear the responsibility for the establishment of those rates."

Mr. Finley pointed out that, prior to the time when the roads operating through North Carolina began to compete for Virginia Cities business, the rates on that business had been established by lines which did not touch North Carolina. He showed that the roads making these rates traversed more densely populated regions and have a greater density than the lines in the South, and said:

"The fact that some of the lines operating through North Carolina have competed for the Virginia Cities business at the rates established by these other companies, but at a margin of profit at which they could not afford to carry all of their business, does not, in any way, make them responsible for the Virginia cities rates.

"It is now well known, however, that conferences have been in progress between representatives of the State of North Carolina and the railways in an effort to reach an understanding on questions as to the effect of the Virginia cities rates on points in North Carolina. The railways, in deference to the sentiment of the people of the State on the subject and not because they consider the carrying of such business at present tariff rates economically unsound, have offered, in connection with a proposed adjustment, now in process of being worked out between the State and the railways, to withdraw from the business from the West to the Virginia cities through North Carolina. It is also proposed that the effect of the Virginia cities rates on points in North Carolina shall be considered in conference in an effort to reach an agreement as to reasonable adjustments which may be put into effect through an order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. I will not burden you this evening with other features of the conference between the State and the railways. It is my most earnest hope that the negotiations, thus entered upon, may result in removing every ground of controversy between the people of North Carolina and the railways on this subject.

"It would, I believe, be most unfortunate if the people of any State and the railways, which are so important to their progress and development, should become involved in controversy on questions of railway charges. Much the better plan, in my opinion, is that of meeting in conference. In such a conference all matters at issue should, in a spirit of fairness on both sides, be discussed in all their economic relations and every effort should be made to arrive at an amicable agreement that will work substantial justice. I believe that, if after full and free conference in which all facts and arguments presented shall have been considered in a spirit of reciprocal fairness, any questions remain as to which agreements can not be reached, they should be submitted to those tribunals which have been constituted by the laws of the land for their adjudication."

Referring to the dependence of production upon highways to market, Mr. Finley said it was not a mere accident that the progress of North Carolina in recent years had been coincident with the development of more efficient transportation agencies. Reviewing the splendid achievements of the people of North Carolina as shown by United States census figures, he summed up the agricultural progress of the State by showing that the total value of farm prosperity in the State increased from $233,834,693 in 1900 to $537,716,210 in 1910, an increase of $303,881,517, or 130 per cent., as compared with an increase of 100.1 per cent. for all of the other States. Even more noteworthy were the statistics of manufacturing showing a gain in the value of manufactured products in North Carolina from $85,274,083 in 1899 to $216,656,055 in 1909, an increase of $131,381,972, or 154 per cent., as compared with 80.7 per cent. for all of the other States, every manufacturing industry in the State, with the single exception of turpentine and rosin, showing increases ranging from 56 per cent. for men's clothing, to 459 per cent. for boots and shoes and 463 per cent. for mattresses and spring beds. He drew the conclusion from the statistics of agriculture and manufacturing that economic conditions in North Carolina are exceptionally favorable to progress and development. As showing that the progress of those parts of the State served by Southern Railway lines compares most favorably with other parts of the State, Mr. Finley pointed out that, in the 20-year census period from 1890 to 1910, covering the first 16 years of the corporate existence of the Southern Railway Company, 18 North Carolina cities with a population of 2,500 or more in 1910 had shown a growth of more than 80 per cent., these cities being Asheville, with 83.3 per cent. increase; Hickory, 83.6 per cent.; Statesville, 98.4 per cent.; Concord 100.8 per cent.; Winston-Salem, 111.6 per cent.; Mount Airy, 117.4 per cent.; Shelby, 124.3 per cent.; Hendersonville, 131.7 per cent.; Graham, 151.7 per cent.; Burlington, 180.2 per cent.; Lexington, 189 per cent.; Charlotte, 194.3 per cent.; Mooresville, 283.7 per cent.; Greensboro, 379.2 per cent.; Gastonia, 457.5 per cent.; Thomasville, 557.1 per cent.; High Point, where the increase could not be expressed in percentage for the reason that the population which had grown to 9,525 in 1910, was so small in 1890 that it was not returned separately by the census; and Salisbury, combined with Spencer and East Spencer, suburbs which owe their existence to the shops of the Southern Railway, showed an increase of 144.4 per cent.

Speaking of the helpfulness of the Southern Railway Company to the territory traversed by its lines, Mr. Finley pointed out that one of the ways in which it is contributing to the development of North Carolina is through its large expenditures in the State, its payments within North Carolina on account of wages and taxes alone being each year in excess of the total amount of freight revenue collected within the State.

Mr. Finley said that the company's helpful co-operation is available for every community in the State. He told of the organization and activities of the Greater Western North Carolina Association, and said the company would be glad to participate in a State-wide movement of the same sort if carried on under the auspices of the State or through a responsible organization similar to that in Western North Carolina. He said that, in addition to an agent of the Land and Industrial Department located in the State and the representation of the department of Farm Improvement Work by an assistant manager at Charlotte and field agents at Greensboro and Asheville, North Carolina shares with the other States traversed by its lines in the services of the company's dairy agents and live stock agents. Under a scholarship provision made by the company, three North Carolina boys are receiving the benefits of the full four-year agricultural course in the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College. Telling of the recent appointment by the Southern Railway and associated companies of four market agents to assist in the successful marketing of agricultural and horticultural products from territory along their lines, Mr. Finley said that one of the first concrete propositions undertaken by these agents was that of aiding in the effort to find the most advantageous markets for 50,000 cans of tomatoes put up by the Girls' Tomato Clubs, of North Carolina.

In conclusion, Mr. Finley said:

"The Southern Railway Company does not participate in the politics of North Carolina or of any other State traversed by its lines. There was a time when support by the railways of policies deemed essential to the preservation of our civilization was urged upon them as a patriotic duty. I think we may all rejoice in the awakening of public conscience and the elevation of public standards that would condemn any return to those conditions. In abstaining from political activity in the State, the company has not surrendered any of the fundamental political rights to which it is entitled in as full measure as any other business enterprise or any individual citizen. These rights include the sacred right of petition—the right to be heard in argument and protest before legislative bodies, the courts of the land and administrative tribunals. They include the right to make such a presentation of facts before the bar of public opinion as I am endeavoring to make this evening. In availing myself of this right, all that I ask from the people of the State of North Carolina is, and I have no doubt that it will be accorded, fair consideration of all questions affecting the relations of the Southern Railway Company to the State as economic questions.

"I have spoken to you tonight not as one viewing your situation from without, but as one who is in thorough sympathy with your ideals and aspirations. In speaking of the relations of the railways to North Carolina, I have done so as one who feels his responsibilities in the management of an agency of vital importance to the development of the State. My attitude toward the people of North Carolina is that of one whose earnest desire it is to be useful and co-operatively helpful, and who, though he may have made errors of judgment, has always been sincere.

"The Old North State has a history of which her sons may well be proud. She was the first formally to declare her independence of the British Crown and has ever been among the foremost of the States in thought and action. She is, as the census figures show, among the first of the States in present-day progress and I have no fear that, with her splendid natural advantages and through the co-operation of her enterprising citizens and her railways, she will continue to hold that proud position."

W. H. Suber, the first policeman of Seattle recently celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday. He was appointed in 1866, when Seattle had but one street and a population of 200 people.

When a vessel has a hole stove in her it usually makes it warm for the people on board.

NEW SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES

Big Railway Terminals at Paducah. Electric Development at Hendersonville—Syrup Manufacturing in Alabama.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Baltimore, Feb. 27.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, will build repair shops and union passenger station at Paducah, Ky; purchased 800 acres of land for classification yards, to accommodate 4,000 cars; cost of improvements in Paducah and McCracken county exclusive of $5,000,000 bridge, in which these railroads are interested, estimated at $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The bridge mentioned is to connect Metropolis, Ill., with Paducah, Ky., and is estimated to cost $5,000,000.

Blue Ridge Interurban Railway Co., Spartanburg, S. C., plans to construct dam at mouth of Big Hungry river near Hendersonville, N. C., 164 feet high, to develop 50,000 horsepower, and transmit electricty to Spartanburg and other South Carolina towns, Hendersonville, N. C., etc.; contemplates investment of $1,000,000.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad, W. H. Courtenay, chief engineer, Louisville, Ky., contemplates erection of repair shops and improving terminal facilities at Lexington, Ky., at cost of $500,000.

C. C. Megel & Brother Co., Louisville, Ky., increased common stock from $1,350,000 to $2,000,000, and preferred stock from $350,000 to $1,500,000 plans to install saw mill and other equipment, erect additional buildings, etc., to increase capacity of plant.

Colonna Marine Railway Corporation, Norfolk, Va., purchased about 700 feet of ground on Elizabeth river and 1,700 feet on Cascara creek; will install railway dry dock of 5,000 tons capacity to cost about $175,000.

Tin Decorating Co., of Baltimore, is having plans prepared for factory buildings, each group to include main building six stories, 398x265 feet, and power house.

National Clay Products Co., Baltimore, was incorporated with capital stock of $200,000 to establish clay working plant.

National Syrup Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, was incorporated with capital stock of $250,000 to manufacture syrup.

New York Mining & Mfg., Co., New York, awarded contract for construction of large plant at Dorchester, Va., to generate electricity for transmission throughout Wise county, Vo.

David H. Mull, Drexel, N. C., will build knitting mill at Morganton, N. C., and install 50 200-needle machines for daily capacity of 250 pairs of hose; estimated cost $15,000.

Crown Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C., organized with capital stock of $40,000; will erect two-story 100x30-foot mill building and install 100 knitters for a daily production of 500 dozen pairs of hose.

Pineville Coal Mining Co., Pineville, Ky., was incorporated with capital of $50,000 to develop coal land.

Alabama Products Co., Birmingham, Ala., organized with capital stock of $200,000; will consolidate number of syrup manufacturing plants and expend $50,000 to erect plant and build additions to established ones.

Ivey Mill Co., Hickory, N. C., increased capital stock from $125,000 to $225,000; company now operates 15,360 ring spindles, 400 broad looms, etc., in the production of sateens.

American Animal Food Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000 to manufacture animal foods.

Salisbury Brick & Tile Co., Salisbury, N. C., purchased 20 acres of land and will establish brick and tile plant, brick plant to have daily capacity of 25,000.

Warwood Coal Co., Wheeling, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000.

Eureka Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., awarded building and machinery contract for 125x40-foot annex to accommodate 2,500 spindles and 100 looms.

Burgaw Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000.

White River Telephone Co., Newark, Ark., was incorporated with capital of $20,000 to construct telephone system.

Alamo Lumber Co., Alamo, Ga., was incorporated with capital stock of $10,000 to manufacture shingles, laths, etc.

Jim Thorpe not only broke several records in Stockholm, but he also broke the law. He's probably sorry he made the last record.

Men who live by their wits suffer from moral indigestion.

MONEY TRUST DOES EXIST

Powers Should Be Curbed by Stringent Federal Regulation—Report of Committee on Investigation Submitted

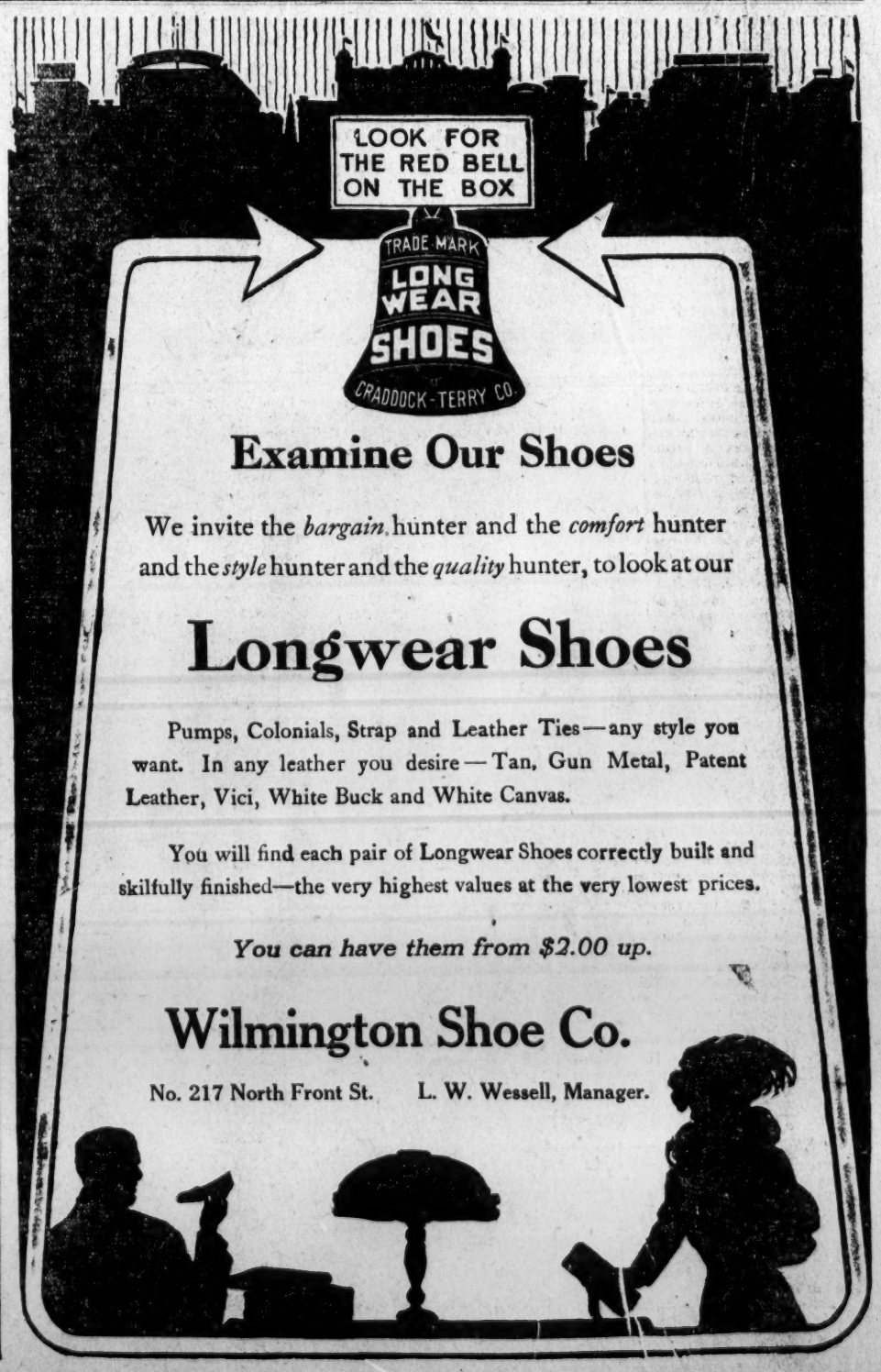
Washington, March 1.—That a Money Trust does exist and that its powers should be curbed by stringent Federal regulations as to the conduct of National banks, clearing houses and stock exchanges, were the finding of the House Money Trust Committee set forth in the majority report of its investigations filed in the House yesterday.

The report, signed by Chairman Pujo and the six other Democratic members of the sub-committee which conducted the Money Trust probe, is a voluminous document accompanied by two lengthy bills, one to regulate stock exchanges through forbidding the mails to exchanges which do not comply with Federal regulations, and the other to regulate clearing house associations through forbidding National banks to join such associations unless Federal regulations are observed. In the latter bill, proposed as an amendment to the National banking act, the conduct of National bank officers and directors is closely restricted.

The report, as submitted to the House is largely the work of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, who composed the original draft of the report, and who drew the bills presented. On the question of the existence of a money trust, the report is specific and detailed.

"It would, of course, be absurd," said the report, "to suggest that control of the bulk of the widely distributed wealth of a great nation can be corralled by any set of men. If that is what is meant by gentlemen who deny the existence of a money trust, your committee agrees with them. Such a thing, of course, would be impossible and its suggestion is ridiculous. It is not, however, necessary, that a group of men shall directly control the small savings in the banks nor the scattered resources of the country in order to monopolize the great financial transactions or to be able to dictate the credits that shall be extended or withheld from the more important and conspicuous bus-

(Continued on Page 10.)



Examine Our Shoes

We invite the *bargain* hunter and the *comfort* hunter and the *style* hunter and the *quality* hunter, to look at our

Longwear Shoes

Pumps, Colonials, Strap and Leather Ties—any style you want. In any leather you desire—Tan, Gun Metal, Patent Leather, Vici, White Buck and White Canvas.

You will find each pair of Longwear Shoes correctly built and skilfully finished—the very highest values at the very lowest prices.

You can have them from $2.00 up.

Wilmington Shoe Co.

No. 217 North Front St. L. W. Wessell, Manager.

MONEY TRUST DOES EXIST

(Continued from Page 9.)

iness enterprises. This is substantially what has been accomplished and fairly represents the existing conditions."

The great bank or banker "with access to the mainsprings of the concentrated resources of other people's money," the report declares, "can handle the vast issues of securities now demanded by the commercial and industrial development of the country." But the bank reserve system it is further contended, concentrates a large part of the funds of the smaller banks in the only public money market of the country, New York, where a group of men there have strengthened their interest in the various banking institutions, the report said:

"If, therefore, by a 'Money Trust' is meant 'an established and well-defined identity and community of interest between a few leaders of finance which has been created and is held together through stockholders, interlocking, directorates and other forms of domination over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service and industrial corporations and which has resulted in a vast and growing concentration of the control of money and credit in the hands of a comparatively few men' your committee, as before stated, has no hesitation in asserting as the result of its investigation up to this time that the condition thus described exists in this country today.

'To say that the domination of this group over the money and credits of the country controlled by our largest financial institutions and that it is available for financing large security issues for the current needs of our principal inter-State corporations and of the individuals conducting great enterprises and for stock exchange loans is at least as effective as, for instance, is the control of the United States Steel Corporation over the steel industry, is an understanding of the situation, although the methods by which this control is effected and held together are, of course, essentially different and of a more loose and intangible character."

Accepting this as the long-sought "Money Trust" the committee outlined the membership as follows:

"The parties to this combination or understanding or community of interest by whatever name it may be called, may be conveniently classified, for the purpose of differentiation, into four separate groups.

"The first, which for convenience of statement, we will call the inner group, consist of J. P. Morgan & Co., the recognized leaders, and George F. Baker and James Stillman in their individual capacities and in their joint administration and control of the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Chase National Bank, the Guaranty Trust Co., and the Bankers Trust Co., with total known resources in these corporations alone in excess of $1,300,000,000, and of a number of smaller but important financial institutions. This takes no account of the personal fortunes of these gentlemen.

"Closely aligned with this inner or primary group and indeed related to them practically as partners in many of their larger financial enterprises, are the powerful international banking houses of Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., with three affiliated banks in Boston.

"In New York city the international banking house of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with its large foreign clientele and connections, whilst only qualifiedly allied with the inner group, yet through its close relations with the National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce and other financial institutions, with which it has recently allied itself, has many interests in common, conducting large joint account transactions with them, especially in recent years, and having what virtually amounts to an understanding not to compete, which is defended as a principle of 'banking ethics.' Together they have with a few exceptions pre-empted the banking business of the important railways of the country.

"In Chicago this inner group associates with and makes issues of securities in joint account, or through the underwriting participations primarily with the First National Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and has more or less friendly business relations with the Continental and Commercial National Bank, which participates in the underwriting of security issues by the inner group.

"These are the three largest financial institutions in Chicago, with combined resources of $561,000,000.

"Radiating from these principal groups and closely affiliated with them are smaller but important banking houses, such as Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., White, Weld & Co., and Harvey Fisk & Sons, who receive large and lucrative patronage from the dominating groups and are used by the latter as jobbers or distributors of securities the issuing of which they control, but which for reasons of their own they prefer not to have issued or distributed under their own names. Messrs. Le, Higginson & Co., besides being partners with the inner group, are also frequently utilized in this service because of their facilities as distributors of securities.

"Beyond these inner groups and sub-groups are banks and bankers throughout the country who co-operate with them in underwriting or guaranteeing the sale of securities offered to the public and who also act as distributors of such securities.

"The patronage thus proceeding from the inner group and its subgroups is of great value to these banks and bankers, who are thus tied by self interest to the great issuing houses and may be regarded as a part of this vast financial organization."

Concluding its findings as to the existence of a Money Trust, the committee said:

"Your committee is convinced that however well-founded may be the assurances of good intentions by those now holding the places of power which have been thus created, the situation is fraught with too great a peril to our institutions to be tolerated."

Discussing the control of issues of securities by this so-called Money Trust, the report said:

"Through their power and domination over so many of the largest financial institutions, which, as buyers, underwriters, distributors, or investors, constitute the principal first outlets for security issues, the inner group and its allies have drawn to themselves practically the sole marketing of the issues of the greater railroad, producing and trading, and public utility corporations, which in consequence have no open market to which to appeal; and from this position of vantage, fortified by the control exerted by them through voting trusts, representation in directorates, stockholdings, fiscal agencies, and other relations, they have been able in turn to direct the deposits and other patronage of such corporations to these same financial institutions, thereby strengthening the instruments through which they work."

The report condemned interlocking directorates and consolidations, and devoted considerable space to a statement showing the development of control through those agencies in New York institutions.

"It is manifestly improper," said the report, "and repugnant to the theory and practice of competition that the same person or members of the same firm shall undertake to act in such inconsistent capacities."

The report condemns the use of voting trusts in the control of financial institutions, and criticises private bankers in the capacity of depositaries for inter-State corporations.

The recommendations of the committee, as set forth in the report, and as embraced in the bills accompanying the report urged the following reforms:

"Clearing house associations of which National banks are members should be required to become bodies corporate of the States in which they are located and every solvent and properly managed bank or trust company should have the right, enforcible at law, to become and remain a member.

"Regular periodical examinations of members by a committee of the clearing house association should be prohibited and instead all such examinations should be conducted by public authorities."

The committee would give the government supervision of clearing house certificates, and would prohibit the fixing of rates by clearing houses for the collection of out-of-town checks, discount or interest on deposits.

As to the New York Stock Exchange the committee recommended:

"That Congress prohibit the transmission by the mails or by telegraph or telephone from one State to another of orders to buy or sell or quotations or other information concerning transactions on any stock exchange, and also prohibit National banks from buying of selling or lending upon the security of stocks or bonds listed on any stock exchange, unless such exchange were "a body corporate of the State or Territory in which it is located.

"Require corporations whose securities it (the stock exchange) lists," the report continues, "to make a complete disclosure of their affairs, in particular any commission paid to promoters, middlemen or bankers, out of any such security interest or the proceeds thereof.

"Require a margin of not less than 20 per cent. on all purchases of stock."

"Prohibit as far as possible the execution of simultaneous or substantially simultaneous orders proceeding from the same person or persons to buy and sell the same security for the purpose of creating an appearance of activity therein, and any orders the purpose of which is to inflate or depress the price of any security.

"Prohibit members from pledging securities purchased and carried for a customer for an amount greater than the unpaid fortune of the purchase price, whether with or without consent of such customer.

"Prohibit members from lending to other members securities carried by the former for customers, whether with or without the customer's consent.

"State in its charter the conditions on which issues of securities shall be admitted or removed from the trading list, and provide for a judicial review of its action in this regard.

"Keep books of account, showing the actual names and transactions of customers and give access thereto to the Postmaster General."

Among the recommendations for the restriction of National banks the committee set forth 22 regulations. These were:

The prohibition of the consolidation of two or more banks without the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency; prohibition of directors serving on the boards of more than one bank in the same community or locality; forbidding ownership of stock in one National bank by any other bank or trust company; forbidding voting trusts in the control of banks; providing for cumulative voting in the election of National bank directors; forbidding security holding companies as adjuncts to National banks; forbidding inter-State corporations from constituting any banking establishment their sole fiscal agents; forbidding inter-State corporations to deposit funds with "unsupervised, unregulated, private bankers"; forbidding National banks from engaging in underwriting syndicates; allowing National banks to invest 25 per cent. of their capital in State, city, county or corporation mortgage bonds, if the corporation issues have paid interest regularly for five years; reform of the system of railroad re-organization to conform with the scheme outlined in the British law which places re-organization under the control of the courts, giving the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to supervise re-organization plans; placing railroad security issues under the control of the Commission and providing for competitive bidding for such issues; forbidding officers of National banks from borrowing from their banks; providing for publicity for loans made by a director from his bank; forbidding National bank officers and directors from participating in underwriting syndicates; making it a crime for officers or directors to accept any compensation for loaning a bank's funds; limiting the number of directors of National banks to not less than five nor more than 13; providing publicity for the assets and for the stockholding lists of National banks.

The two bills presented by the committee deal with the National banks and with stock exchanges. The first embodies the committee's recommendation as to control of clearing houses, cumulative voting for directors, forbidding loans to aid in combinations to restrain trade; limiting the number of bank directors; regulating loans by National banks to officers and directors; forbidding interlocking directorates in banks and National banks or officers from participation in underwriting syndicates and providing a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years for violation.

The second bill embodies all of the recommendations of the committee as to stock exchanges and fixes penalties for violation.

STATISTICS OF CITIES.

Census Report on Financial Statistics of Those of Over 30,000.

Washington, D. C., February 28. — A preliminary statement of a special report on financial statistics of cities of over 30,000 inhabitants in the United States in 1910 was issued today by Director Durand, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. The statistics were prepared under the direction of Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for Finance and Municipal Statistics.

The reported assessed valuation of property assessed for taxation for the 184 cities was $26,059,387,438, of which $24,606,106,441 was subject to general property taxes, and $1,453,280,997 was subject to special property taxes. Of the total valuation, $17,491,117,653, or 67.2 per cent., was in the 18 cities having a population of over 300,000, and of this amount nearly one-half was in New York city. The report shows the tax rate on the assessed valuation and also the rates that would be required if property were assessed at its full value; also the levies for general property, special property, and poll taxes, and the per capitas for the total assessed valuations and general and special property taxes.

The total payments for school expenses of the 184 cities aggregated $126,669,098, or $4.64 per capita of population. This amount comprised payments for general administration, $5,245,234; for instruction, $98,410,197; for operation and maintenance of the school plant, $20,558,944; and for miscellaneous purposes, $2,394,723. Each of these items is reported under a number of sub-heads.

The average payments per pupil in regular attendance for the expenses of elementary day schools, secondary day schools, normal schools, and night schools, were $38.50; these expenses being $1.59 for general administration, $30.14 for instruction, and $6.78 for all other objects. The expenses per pupil in regular attendance were greatest in the normal schools, and lowest in the night schools, being $173.33 per pupil in the normal schools, $75.72 in secondary day schools, $33.98 in elementary day schools, and $15.65 in night schools. The low average in night schools is caused in large part by the fact that these schools are always conducted in school buildings used for day schools, and all costs of operating the school buildings and maintaining them are charged to the day schools.

The average payments for expenses, per pupil, in elementary day schools were $28.24 in the cities having a population of over 30,000 and less than 50,000; $30.60 in cities having a population of 100,000 and less than 300,000, and $36.89 for the cities having a population of over 300,000. This average varied greatly as between the individual cities, being greatest in Sacramento, Cal., where it was $46.17, and lowest in Portsmouth, Va., and Knoxville, Tenn., where it was $13.10 and $13.47, respectively. Of other cities with a very high average expense per pupil for the maintenance of the elementary day schools, mention is made of New York, N. Y., where it was $41.47; Pittsburgh, Pa., where it was $40.17, and Cincinnati, Ohio, where it was $40.69.

Payments for school outlays amounted to $33,482,833, of which $31,270,696 was for buildings and land, and $2,212,137 was for equipment. The payments for school outlays are further classified by kind of school and show the following totals: For general administration, $171,675; for elementary schools, $23,653,428; for secondary schools, $8,798,494, and for all other schools and educational activities, $859,236. Other payments reported for schools were for interest, for reduction of debt, for sinking funds, and small amounts for other purposes.

For hunting at night there has been invented a storage battery electric lamp that may be strapped to a gun barrel to illuminate the weapon's front sight.

A Minnesota legislator has introduced a bill abolishing dresses buttoned in the back. That man if he's married will certainly get the hook.

Lustrous Hair For Women

Parisian Sage Starts Hair Growing and Increases Its Abundance.

No Poisonous Sugar of Lead or Harmful Ingredients in Delightful, Refreshing Parisian Sage.

If you haven't enjoyed the marvelous benefit derived from using refreshing Parisian Sage, the modern hair grower, beautifier and dandruff remedy, you have missed a real treat.

Every woman should use Parisian Sage not only to banish dandruff and other hair troubles, but to prevent falling hair, baldness, grayness, and faded hair. Parisian Sage puts life and luster into any person's hair. It keeps the scalp and hair immaculately clean, and causes the hair to come in thick and abundant.

Parisian Sage is not a dye. It does not contain a particle of poisonous lead to discolor the hair or any injurious ingredient.

Get a bottle today. It only costs half a dollar and is sold at drug stores and toilet counters everywhere.

Robt. R. Bellamy guarantees it.

(Advertisement.)

FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS.

Great Meeting to be Held in Washington This Month.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Washington, March 1.—To involve logically the National government in the highways progress of the country and to further discussion and action which shall produce a plan satisfactory to the roads advocates of the various States, is the concrete reason given by the A. A. A. National Good Roads Board for calling the second Federal Aid Good Roads convention, to which have been invited all organizations interested in this now nation-wide subject.

In the course of the five sessions which will take place at The Raleigh, March 6 and 7, the entire subject will be comprehensively considered by the most representative assemblage of good roads advocates ever gathered in this country. The holding of the convention in Washington insures the attendance of many members of Congress, who in numerous instances will serve as delegates for their local boards of trade, and automobile and good roads associations.

Though purposely the programme has been left somewhat open in order to provide adequate time for several general discussions, an outline of the proceedings will quickly indicate its widespread scope.

For the morning session of March 6, the registration of delegates, organization of the convention, and the appointment of the resolutions committee, will occupy the time, with a probable conclusion in the form of a call on the President of the United States at the White House.

For the afternoon gathering, invitations to address the convention have been extended to the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, the Hon. Dorsey W. Shackleford, of Missouri, vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Aid for the Sixty-Second Congress; Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., a well known advocate of good roads, and participant in many conventions, and Jean de Pulligny, director of the French Mission of Engineers, and chief engineer of roads and bridges of France. Logan Waller Page, director of the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, will preside at this session.

In the evening addresses arranged for will include those of C. S. Stetson, chairman of the National Grange Executive Committee; Warden Thomas J. Tynan, of the Colorado State Penitentiary, who has made a most notable success in the employment of convicts in roads building, and Charles Thaddeus Terry, chairman of the A. A. A. Legislative Board. Mr. Tynan's talk will be illustrated, and will be followed by an additional illustrated exposition of roads building in California and the Southwest.

For Friday, March 7, the morning will be given up to the spokesmen of the most important proposed inter-State roads which are under consideration in all parts of the country. The list is a most imposing one and represents country-wide belief in the present necessity for establishing both inter-State and intra-State roads.

Spokesmen will give facts in relation to the National Old Trails Ocean-to-Ocean road; Quebec-Miami International road; Lakes-to-Gulf road; Meridian road; Pacific highway; Southern Transcontinental highway; Santa Fe trail; Memphis-to-Bristol highway; Cross Arkansas highway; Cross Missouri highway; Omaha-Denver road; Platte Valley Transcontinental road; Iowa Transcontinental highway; Crest of the Blue Ridge highway and Park-to-Park road.

In the afternoon State representatives will have their opportunity, and it is a certainty that fully two-thirds of the commonwealths will have spokesmen present; in fact, the assemblage will be nation-wide in its representation, and the most prominent advocates of good roads in the United States have signified their intention of being present. The meeting will conclude with a report of the committee on resolutions, in which all parts of the country will have a voice.

It is wonderful how some men will allow some little thing to worry them, especially if it's a baby that has kept them awake all night.

Wonder if the men who carry lighted cigar stubs into street cars believe that the people who do not like the smell have rights.

NOSTRILS AND HEAD STOPPED UP FROM COLD OR CATARRH? TRY ELY'S CREAM BALM

Instantly Clears Air Passages; You Breathe Freely, Nasty Discharge Stops, Head Colds and Dull Headache Vanish.

Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning! the catarrh, cold-in-head or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm dissolves by the heat of the nostrils; penetrates and heals the inflamed, swollen membrane which lines the nose, head and throat; clears the air passages; stops nasty discharges and a feeling of cleansing, soothing relief comes immediately.

Don't lay awake tonight struggling for breath, with head stuffed; nostrils closed, hawking and blowing. Catarrh or a cold with its running nose, foul mucous dropping into the throat, and raw dryness is distressing but truly needless.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

Special Agents: J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

Wyeth Chemical Co.

Grand Opening!

U. S. WOOLEN MILLS CO.

TAILORS—109 Princess Street.

Never in the history of Wilmington has such an opportunity been offered to purchase direct, mill to man, eliminating all middleman's profits, at a saving to you of one half.

Owning and operating our own tailoring shops, consuming our own output of the mills, places us in a position to offer you values that canot be duplicated for less than $25 to $40, at one price.

TO ONE TO ALL **$15** NO MORE NO LESS

Innumerable styles in blacks, blues, greys, browns, tans and almost any coloring are shown, and each garment has our most positive guarantee to be all wool, London shrunk, hand-tailored, throughout, and a perfect fit or your money refunded.

All we ask is to call on us for samples. If you can duplicate our values for less than double our price—we lose your business. Can we be fairer? And if we prove to you to save you half, is it not to your benefit to give us your business?

We also own a patented try-on system by which we can guarantee a fit perfectly or refund your money. Linings, trimmings, workmanship and material the best, why pay more? Remember our price.

NOT TO ONE BUT TO ALL **$15** NO MORE NO LESS

MONUMENTS!

And all kinds of Cemetery work.

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Out of Town Orders receive Prompt attention

TUCKER'S

519 N. SECOND STREET.

Between Red Cross St. and A. C. L. Railroad.

Office Supplies!

The New Year brings increased demands for your office. Start right by investing now. Let us talk over any office problem with you.

ROBERT C. DeROSSET

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

No Longer Cranky About His Meals

Has perfect digestion from the use of a well-known remedy that all can obtain.

MR. L. J. QUINN.

The temper of the family and the good cheer around the table depend so much on the good digestion of each individual present that the experiences of some former dyspeptics who overcame their trouble should be of interest to those now suffering in this way.

The best advice one can give—but it is advice that is seldom heeded—is to eat slowly and masticate each mouthful carefully. However, if slow eating and careful mastication fail the next aid is one close to nature, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This remedy is an excellent digestant, and in addition to helping in the digestion of the food, acts gently on the liver and bowels, ridding them of the accumulation of waste that should long ago have been passed off. It is safe, reliable, pleasant-tasting and results are guaranteed.

In the opinion of such people as Mr. L. J. Quinn, 1117 Newport Ave., Chicago, it is the ideal remedy for indigestion, no matter how severe, constipation no matter how chronic, biliousness, headaches, gas on the stomach, drowsiness after eating and similar annoyances.

Mr. Quinn says: "We use Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin as a family remedy and every member of the family from the five-year-old, who is the youngest of six children, to Mrs. Quinn and myself, use it for stomach trouble, sick headache and to regulate the bowels."

You can obtain Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar, the latter size being bought by heads of families already familiar with its merits. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

When you use Syrup Pepsin you will see the fallacy of chewing mints and tablets or of taking cathartics, salts, pills and similar drastic medicines. Unlike these, Syrup Pepsin does not lose its good effect, and by automatically training the stomach and bowel muscles to do their work, soon restores these organs to normal.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 417 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed to you.

WE ARE PROUD OF THE FACT THAT WE HAVE THE BEST HARD WARE AND THE BEST HARDWARE STORE IN TOWN

We use the chisel to shave down our prices when we first mark our goods. We do not bore those who come in to look; we do not have to—because we only need to show our goods to those who know. Our goods sell themselves. When you need Hardware, come look at ours—you'll find the "Best You Ever Saw."

PECK & HOLLOWAY

"Everything in Hardware."

109 North Front. 'Phone 612.

My, Isn't That Fine Bread?

That's what everyone says of bread made from *Daniel Webster Flour.*

Made for people who want something better than the ordinary flour. Costs more per barrel, but cheapest in the end, because you can produce more and better bread from it. Delicious, palatable.

The supreme product of milling perfection.

Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

DANIEL WEBSTER FLOUR

FOR SALE BY LEADING GROCERS.

THE CORBETT COMPANY, Distributing Agent.

We Have Recently Opened Up a Nice Line of

DINING :: ROOM :: FURNITURE

Sideboards, Buffets, China Closets, Tables, Chairs.

Let Us Show You.

The Wilmington Furniture Co.

126—128 PRINCESS STREET.

THEATRICAL

For matinee and night next Saturday at the Academy of Music A. G. Delmater's beautiful scenic production of "Freckles," dramatized from the famous novel of the same name, by Gene Stratton Porter, author of "A Girl of the Limberlost," and "The Harvester," with special incidental music and song numbers, running throughout the action of the play, will be presented for the first time here.

Of the many nature books that have been given to the public, "Freckles" is one of the best, and it is more than this—it is an entertaining story, has a hero and heroine, who are far-removed from the commonplace, while the characters throughout have decided force and individuality. "Freckles" is a waif who drifts into the Grand Rapids lumber region, and though slightly crippled, having suffered the loss of one arm, finds a place to guard from theft two thousand acres in the Limberlost timber territory. He is intensely loyal to his master, and discovers in the swamp many curious things of which he not even knows the names but is assisted in his studies of life in the forest by books which are provided for him by a wise and judicious friend. He is as fearless as he is devoted, and meets with many strange adventures, including his encounter with a girl who is given the name of "Angel," in the narrative, and no other. The love passages are unique and develop a vein of true sentiment that lends an idyllic charm to a book that has sufficient realism in it to make it interesting as a true picture of outdoor existence. "Freckles" is at last found by his Irish relatives, who desire that he return to the old country, but he prefers to remain in the Limberlost. It is as sweet and wholesome a reproduction of woodland sights and sounds as has ever been offered in American fiction, and will not soon be forgotten.

It is a story that is full to the brim and running over with adventure, tender pathos, love, intrigue, heart-interest and wholesome out-of-doors.

As a play, the dramatization is said to follow closely the story of the book, picturing each of the incidents with which the book readers of Gene Stratton Porter's novels are familiar, and retains each of the famous characters of the story, including McLean, the boss of the timber camp; the Swamp Angel; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, the Scotch, and his wife, a bird-woman, a collector of nature specimens; Wessner, a timber thief; Black Jack, the villain, and other characters, who are said to have faithfully transplanted and visualized upon the stage.

The scenic investiture of the play is said to be thoroughly in keeping with the opportunities that the story offers for pictorial scenes. The cast will include Perry Golden, as "Freckles," who is entrusted with several songs, which are said to be exceptionally tuneful; Ruth Gray, Marian Gasparo, Delancey Barclay, George Fox, Bernard Johnson, James S. Kitts, Helen S. Judson, Cecile Yeomans, and others.

If only the people who have read "Freckles" to to see the play there will not be a vacant seat in the Academy, when this company comes here next Saturday.

Seats for "Freckles" will go on sale at Plummer's Thursday morning. The scale for night will be $1.50 and $1 for the lower floor of the theatre, and 50, 75 cents and $1 for the balcony. For the matinee the prices will be 75 cents and $1 for the lower floor, and 50 and 75 cents for the balcony.

Scene from "Freckles," Academy of Music, Matinee and Night, Saturday.

Beau Brummel at Bijou

Amusement-lovers of Wilmington may well whet up their appetites to a keen degree, because tomorrow's Bijou bill—big and expensive as usual—will contain one of the most notable of all stage productions. It will be nothing less than a superb film of "Beau Brummel," and a cast of noted artists will be seen. "Beau Brummel" is well remembered by Wilmington theatre-goers and is still a favorite with all theatre-goers. The immortal Richard Mansfield used "Beau Brummel" as one of his favorite vehicles and was seen in Wilmington in it about fifteen years ago. Afterwards the well-known actor, Norman Hackett, appeared in the play, and Wilmington remembers his appearance with much delight.

The greater Vitagraph, the most thrilling, will also be found on tomorrow's bill in "The Joke on Howling Wolf." It is a comedy drama, and at stages is most spectacular, showing as it does a fight between the sheriff and an Indian on the brink of a precipice and a chase after the savage, winding up in an exciting hand-to-hand struggle.

There will be other delightful Bijou features tomorrow, including new music, and it should be borne in mind that the Bijou is always the solid comfort spot, ever warm and cozy on the very coldest days.

"Little Minister" at the Grand.

Monday will be certainly a great day at the Grand Theatre and one of the very greatest offerings of the season in moving pictures will be given. It is a great special three-reel Vitagraph of "The Little Minister," Maude Adams' great play and those who have seen the stage production or who have read the book, will certainly not miss this opportunity of getting Vitagraph's great spectacular version of it. This is one of the most expensive films ever made and besides still another picture will doubtless be shown.

Master Harry Harris will sing "Hitchy Koo", an illustrated number that is sure to please. This boy singer of New York is certainly the rage with Wilmington theatre-goers and he will be heard with much pleasure in this song. The Grand orchestra will be on hand to render music.

A POEM.

(Published by Request.)

We said that we would forget, dear heart,
We would say good-bye and go our ways
Leading us steadily—far apart,
And would woo no vision of yesterday
It was not easy the resolve to make,
Harder still, the resolve to keep,
For memory, soon or late, will wake,
Keen as it was when it sank to sleep.
I almost triumphed. Your step, your face
I thought I could leave them behind at last
Forget the thrill of your warm embrace—
Forget the hours of the tender past.
Suddenly, one day, mid the hurrying throng,
The careless, joyous one lost to view
Were whistled the notes of an old, sweet song,
And straight I was crying for you—just you.
And it came back. Ah, strange how strange!
That no matter how hard we try and try,
A love once given, through stress and change
Lives on forever and will not die.
A smile in the crowd, or a voice half heard,
A poise of the head, or a well known strain,
A jest, a laugh, or a subtle word,
And the years of forgetting have been in vain.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

November 23.

WILMINGTON GIVEN PLACE IN THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Article in The Nation's Business Newspapers Telling Something of This Port, Its Advantages, Etc.

The following article which appeared in The Nation's Business, a newspaper published monthly by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, copies of which reached this city yesterday, will be read with interest:

"Wilmington's place among other South Atlantic ports and as North Carolina's leading seaport, has recently caused her to be recognized with more importance to the State at large than ever before, on account of the opening of the Panama canal in the near future.

"Vast improvements in terminal facilities to accommodate all classes of ocean traffic have been provided in the past two years in keeping pace with the construction of similar facilities to be utilized for the same purpose at Charleston, Savannah and other Southern ports, and this city will undoubtedly share in the Pacific coast traffic.

"This port has rapidly developed into a large distributing point which was inevitable on account of erection of eleven large terminal warehouses, making it the logical port of entry for a large territory. Steamers from European ports and South America arrive here almost daily with large cargoes of fertilizer constituents and a good portion of these raw materials from abroad, not utilized by local concerns, are discharged at the large terminal warehouses and re-shipped to the various fertilizer interests throughout the State. Aside from this, sailing vessels with various cargoes received at our Northern ports arrive here in large numbers and discharge at the warehouses, which supply the constant demand from the interior.

"In 1900 there were only three small storage warehouses located at the port of Wilmington, and now there are eleven large terminals, which are taxed to their capacity. This mark of enterprise and progress is at present attracting much attention from North Carolinians, who take an interest and pride in the State's leading seaport and the dreamed of possibilities are rapidly becoming a reality.

"Wilmington has long been recognized as the fourth port in Southern exporting and will retain that distinction again this year. The enormous exportation of cotton, which reached up into millions of dollars annually, has given the port prominence throughout Continental Europe. The largest single cotton exporting firm in the world is located here, and steamers from this port carry anywhere from 10,000 to 17,000 bales of the staple across each trip. The compressing facilities are a marvel and it is of interest to know that cotton is shipped here to be exported from several Southern States. The exports in 1900 from Wilmington were valued at $10,909,000, as compored with $8,812,000 in 1911, which shows a phenomenal increase. The imports have markedly increased during the same period, recent statistics showing them to be valued at $109,000 in 1900, against $3,300,000 in 1911.

"The Cape Fear river has a depth of 25.5 feet to Wilmington, with 33 feet on the bar, and the work is being pushed steadily forward for a 30-foot channel to the sea.

"The possibilities to be derived in the development of the upper Cape Fear river is of great concern to the port of Wilmington at the present. It will mean an extensive river traffic with the many small ports that depend on Wilmington as a trading center, and of still greater importance will be the manufacturing interests that will locate along its banks within a few miles of the city when a greater depth of water is secured. The Cape Fear river is the only outlet to the sea with sufficient depth of water to be of any consequence. The lumber industry is an important factor along the upper Cape Fear, and its recent development is more extensive than ever before. Large concerns in all parts of the country are investigating the possibilities along this line with a view to taking advantage of the wonderful timber resources and locating plants of various kinds throughout this section. Wood for furniture, columns, boxes handles, and general purposes of all kinds can be secured in unlimited quantities at reasonable cost. Deeper water on the upper Cape Fear will open a new field of endeavor, and will be of great advantage to large manufacturing concerns. The large concerns located above Wilmington at present have united in their effort to secure a greater depth of water, and satisfactory progress to that end is being made.

"Wilmington's geographical position at the head of the Cape Fear ocean gateway, with 400 miles of inland navigation and six railroads extending in all directions, makes this port one of the most desirable distributing points on the South Atlantic seaboard.

H. B. BRANCH,
"Secretary Chamber of Commerce

HAVE A CARE OF ALASKA.

This Territory is Precisely Suited to Japan's National Genius.

(Alfred Holman, in the Century.)

I believe that this generation and a half dozen more will be comfortably asleep in their graves before Japan will venture an aggressive course toward the United States. But I do see that Japan is expanding in population beyond the resources of its own territories—that ultimately, in the phrase of the late Mr. Harriman, "Japan must go somewhere." I see, too, in Alaska a country precisely suited to Japan's national genius and to its national needs and ambitions.

With Alaska the United States is, and may remain, master in the Pacific ocean, Japan with Alaska would be its master. I say "with Alaska because in Alaska are to be found the timber, coal and food supplies essential to naval supremacy. These facts write plainly on the wall of national prudence and caution. "Have a care!" If Alaska is to remain American territory under any conditions which may arise, we must have a defensive policy, and we must sustain defensive forces adequate to any possible demand upon them. We must have a care!

PENDER'S CONFEDERATE DEAD

Unveiling of Monument at Burgaw June 3rd—Better Depot Facilities Wanted—Other News Notes of Interest to Many Readers.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., March 1.—At last, after many weary months of waiting and working, the patriotic efforts of the Pender County Daughters of the Confederacy are to be rewarded by the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead of Pender county.

It is now definitely decided that the unveiling will take place on the third of June. The contractor says that it will be the prettiest monument between Richmond and Wilmington, and will cost $1,500. The monument will be 20 feet high and will have a bronze tablet on which will be inscribed the names of all the Confederate soldiers who lost their lives during the war from the territory now comprising Pender county. The monument will be located on the Court House square, on the front walk, about midway between the Court House and the street. The unveiling of this monument will be an event in the history of Pender county and, no doubt, the Daughters of the Confederacy will make all suitable arrangements for having the occasion properly observed. The monument will have a bronze medallion of Gen. W. D. Pender, after whom the county was named. This will be furnished by his son.

A curious feature of the parcel post is that you can't send books by it. This ought to be corrected as speedily as possible.

The friends of Mr. W. L. Vann, who has been down with typhoid fever, will be glad to know that he is improving.——The venerable T. K. Wells, of the Horse Branch section, was here Friday. He is 76 years old and one of the few veterans still with us.——Mr. Eli Cavanaugh, of Wilmington, spent Thursday here on business.

A petition to the Corporation Commission, asking that body to see that the A. C. L. Railroad Co., furnish adequate depot facilities at Burgaw, has been in circulation some time and will shortly be sent to the Commission. The business of the place has entirely outgrown the present ticket office and warehouse and the people here feel that they are entitled to better accommodations. The present warehouse was enlarged about 20 years ago and at that time was sufficient to meet the needs of business but is entirely unsuitable for present day necessities and not in keeping with the spirit of the age and the progress Burgaw is making.

Miss Cornelia Ferrell, of Clinton, visited relatives here Thursday evening, making a very short stay.

Mr. J. Ross McNeill, who has apartments at the Black Hotel, has recently installed a waterworks system, including bathroom, instantaneous heater, etc. The water is pumped by gasoline engine and air pressure.

Editor L. L. Motte returned from Kenansville Friday. He says that is God's country and that they have one of the finest Court Houses in the State.

Mr. Lauchlin McNeill returned from Savanah Wednesday evening. He went to attend the funeral of his brother, Capt. Walter L. McNeill, who was shot by his baggagemaster.——Rev. P. L. Clark has gone to Seven Springs for a week but will be back in time for his regular service at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.——Messrs. J. R. Bannerman, A. B. Croom, Jr., C. C. Branch and J. T. Bland left for Raleigh Friday morning to attend the Simmons-Craig-Daniels banquet.——The bank building here has been undergoing some repairs in the way of painting and varnishing and looks very greatly improved.

The last two swans have disappeared from the octagonal basin in the Jardin des Tuileries, Paris. They were an exemplary couple; the male died of rheumatism and his widow of grief.

The United States is the chief consumer of copper.

Darken Your Gray Hair

This Recipe Makes an Excellent Home Made Preparation.

It is humiliating to go into a drug store and ask for a hair dye or stain or restorer, as it at once calls attention to a fact you want to conceal—that your hair is turning gray. This simple recipe relieves you of all such humiliation and at the same time gives you a cheap and better hair darkener and scalp tonic than the store preparations. Procure from your druggist at little cost one ounce of bay rum, a quarter ounce of glycerine and a small box of Barbo Compound; then in your own home dissolve the Barbo Compound in 7 ounces of water and add the other two ingredients and you will have a most effective hair darkener as well as a good remedy for dandruff and other scalp humors. It not only browns the gray hair but acts as a tonic to the scalp, makes the hair soft and glossy and is not sticky like many store preparations. It is to be applied once a week until the hair is darkened, then every two weeks. Be sure your druggist gives you Barbo Compound—no other ingredient will take its place.

(Advertisement.)

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COFFEE roasted the ordinary way is only partially roasted, according to French ideals. The French Market Coffee way is the scientific way, producing a perfect roast.

Slowly—carefully—the roasting goes on until *exactly* the right moment arrives.

The slow roast reduces about 10 per cent more weight than the ordinary roast.

All excess of oil vanishes. Yet the delicate flavor and aroma is there, intensified and enhanced.

Chilled, Ground and Hermetically Sealed

DIRECT from the roasters, the coffee is chilled in a cold-air-blast machine. This chilling closes the pores of the bean, thus preventing a single breath of the entrancing aroma to escape in the vapors.

Quickly—by automatic machinery—this freshly roasted, freshly ground, freshly chilled, delicious coffee is placed in tin cans, and *hermetically sealed.*

So it comes to your table as perfect as when it left the roasters—untouched by human hands.

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EVEN when French Market Coffee could be had only in the old French Market at New Orleans, over a hundred years ago, it was celebrated all over the South.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and other famous men of olden times visited the French Market to enjoy the rarely delicious beverage.

But now you all may serve it daily on your own table.

For the rare old French blend has been perpetuated by the French Market Mills, and the hermetically-sealed process places genuine French Market Coffee within the reach of all.

For Sale at Your Grocer's

Try it once and you'll agree "There is only *one* real old French Market flavor."

The coffee with a history.

FRENCH MARKET MILLS
(New Orleans Coffee Co., Ltd., Proprietors)
NEW ORLEANS

(73)

Cough, Cold Sore Throat

Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief for cough, cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, asthma, hay fever and bronchitis.

HERE'S PROOF.
MR. ALBERT W. PRICE, of Frodonia, Kan., writes: "We use Sloan's Liniment in the family and find it an excellent relief for colds and hay fever attacks. It stops coughing and sneezing almost instantly."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

RELIEVED SORE THROAT.
MRS. L. BREWER, of Modello, Fla., writes: "I bought one bottle of your Liniment and it did me all the good in the world. My throat was very sore, and it cured me of my trouble."

GOOD FOR COLD AND CROUP.
MR. W. H. STRANGE, 3721 Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes: "A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."

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Exactly same company playing Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and Chicago.

Company includes the following well-known players: Perry Golden, Mariam Gaspero, Delancey Barclay, Bernard Johnson, Cecile Yermans, Helen Judson, Jas. S. Kitts, Bryce Desmond and others.

Dramatized by Neil Twomey from the famous novel by Gene Straton Porter, author of "A Girl of the Limberlost," and "The Harvester."

5,000,000 People Have Read the Book; 50,000,000 People Will See The Play

A story of the Limberlost region telling of the struggles of a brave lad working against tremendous odds.

Full of love, adventure, tender pathos and delightful humor, interspersed throughout with beautiful and tuneful numbers.

Night prices: $1.50 and $1.00 for the lower part of the theatre, and 50, 75 cents and $1 for the balcony.

Matinee Prices: $1 and 75 cents for the lower floor, and 50 and 75 cents for the balcony.

Seats on sale at Plummer's Thursday, March 6th.

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NORTH CAROLINA POPULATION

Composition and Characteristics as Shown from Bulletin from United States Census Bureau—Education, Etc.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The composition and characteristics of the population of North Carolina, as reported at the Thirteenth Decennial Census are given in an advance bulletin soon the be issued by Director Durand, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. It was prepared under the supervision of Wm. C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. Statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, state of birth, citizenship, age, illiteracy, school attendance, marital condition, and dwellings and families are presented. They are grouped as follows: For the State and counties, for cities of 25,000 or more, for cities of 10,000 to 25,000, and for places of 2,500 to 10,000. A previous population bulletin for North Carolina gave the number of inhabitants by counties and minor civil divisions, decennial increase and density of population, and the proportion urban and rural. That and the forthcoming bulletin cover all the principal topics of the population census except occupations and ownership of homes.

Color and Nativity

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born.

Of the total population of North Carolina, 1,500,511, or 68 per cent, are whites, and 697,843, or 31.6 per cent, negroes. The corresponding percentages in 1900 were 66.7 and 33, respectively. In 14 of the 98 counties the population is more than one-half negro, the highest percentages being those for Warren (65.2) and Halifax (64.6). In 41 counties, including 1 which reports no negroes, the percentage negro is less than 25, and in 43 it ranges from 25 to 50.

Native whites of native parentage constitute 67.3 per cent of the total population of the State, and 99 per cent of the white population. Native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constitute only 0.4 per cent. of the total population, and foreign-born whites 0.3 per cent.

Of the urban population, 61.2 per cent are native whites of native parentage; of the rural, 68.4 per cent. The corresponding proportions for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage are 1.4 and 0.2 per cent, respectively. The percentage of foreign-whites is 1 in the urban population and 0.2 in the rural; the percentage of negroes is 36.4 in the urban and 30.8 in the rural.

Sex

In the total population of the State there are 1,098,476 males and 1,107,811 females, or 99.2 males to 100 females. In 1900 the ratio was 98.3 to 100. Among the whites there are 101.2 males to 100 females; among the negroes, 94.8. Among native whites the ratio is 101 to 100, as compared with 170.5 to 100 for the foreign-born whites. In the urban population there are 91.1 males to 100 females, and in the rural, 100.6.

State of Birth

Of the total native population—that is, population born in the United States—95 per cent were born in North Carolina and 5 per cent outside the State; of the native white population, 5.1 per cent were born outside the State, and of the native negro, 4.9 per cent. Persons born outside the State constitute a larger proportion of the native population in urban than in rural communities.

Foreign Nationalities

Of the foreign-born white population of North Carolina, persons born in Germany represent 18.1 per cent; England, 15.8; Russia, 12; Canada, 9; Italy, 8.8; Turkey, 8.6; Scotland, 7.3; Ireland, 5.1; Greece, 2.9; all other countries, 12.4 per cent. Of the total white stock of foreign origin, which includes persons born abroad and also natives having one or both parents born abroad, Germany contributed 22.6 per cent; England, 17.9; Ireland, 9.5; Russia, 9.1; Canada, 8.1; Scotland, 8.1; Italy, 5.2; Turkey, 4.4; France, 2 per cent.

Voting and Militia Ages

The total number of males 21 years of age and over is 506,134, representing 22.9 per cent of the population. Of such males, 70.7 per cent are whites and 29 per cent negroes. Native whites represent 70 per cent of the total number and foreign-born whites 0.7 per cent. Of the 3,296 foreign-born white males of voting age, 1,439, or 43.7 per cent, are naturalized. Males of militia age—18 to 44—number 392,192.

Of the total population, 15.1 per cent are under 5 years of age; 25.5 per cent from 5 to 14 years, inclusive; 20.5 per cent from 15 to 24; 23.1 per cent from 25 to 44; and 15.7 per cent 45 years of age and over. The foreign-born white population comprises comparatively few children, only 6.9 per cent of this class being under 15 years of age, while more than three-fourths (78.6 per cent) are 25 years of age and over. The proportion of children under 15 in the negro population is greater than in the native white population of native parentage.

The urban population shows a smaller proportion of children than the rural and a large proportion of persons in the prime of life. Migration to the city explains this, at least in part. Of the urban population, 29 per cent are from 25 to 44 years of age, inclusive, and of the rural population, 22.1 per cent.

School Attendance

The census inquiry as to school attendance was merely as to whether the person enumerated had attended any kind of school at any time between September 1st, 1909, and the date of the enumeration, April 15th, 1910.

The total number of persons of school age—that is, from 6 to 20 years, inclusive—is 785,583, of whom 481,450, or 61.3 per cent, attended school. In addition to these 5,691 children under 6 and 8,055 persons 21 and over attended school. Both for boys and for girls from 6 to 20 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 61.3. For children from 6 to 14 years, inclusive, the percentage attending school was 71.7. The percentage for children of this age among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage was 84; among native whites of native parentage, 75.7; among foreign-born whites, 64.8, and among negroes, 64. In urban communities the percentage of children of that age attending school was 74, and in rural 71.4.

Illiteracy

The Census Bureau classfies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of ability to read.

There are 291,497 illiterates in the State, representing 18.5 per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over, as compared with 28.7 per cent in 1900. The percentage of illiteracy is 31.9 among negroes, 12.3 among native whites, and 8.3 among foreign-born whites. It is 12.3 for native whites of native parentage and 3 for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

For all classes combined, the percentage of illiteracy is higher in the rural population than in the urban 19.6, as compared with 12.5. For each class separately, also the percentage in the rural population exceeds that in the urban.

For persons from 10 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose literacy depends largely upon present school facilities and school attendance, the percentage of illiteracy is 10.7.

Marital Conditions

In the population 15 years of age and over, 36.3 per cent of the males are single and 31.2 per cent of the females. The percentage married is 59.1 for males and 58 for females, and the percentages widowed 4.1 and 10.3, respectively. The percentage of those reported as divorced, 0.2 and 0.3, respectively, are believed to be too small, because of the probability that many divorced persons class themselves as single or widowed.

That the percentage single is smaller for women than for men is due largely to the fact that women marry younger. Thus 14.3 per cent of the females from 15 to 19 years of age are married, as compared with 1.9 per cent of the males, and 5.2 per cent of the females from 20 to 24 years of age are married, as compared with 34.2 per cent of the males. In the next age group, 25 to 34 years, the difference largely disappears, while in the succeeding age groups the percentage married is higher among the males. That there is a larger proportion of widows thon of widowers may indicate that men more often remarry than women, but, since husbands are generally older than their wives, the marriage relationship is more often broken by death of the husband than by death of the wife.

For the main elements of the population the percentage of married persons among those 15 years of age and over are as follows: Foreign-born whites, 62.2 for males, and 69.7 for females; native whites of native parentage, 59.5 both for males and for females; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 54.3 and 50, respectively; negroes, 53.2 and 54.9.

These percentages by no means indicate the relative tendency of the several classes as regards marriage. To determine that, the comparison should be made by age periods, since the proportion married in any class is determined largely by the proportion who have reached widowed depends largely on the proportion past middle life. The percentage married, both for males and for females, is higher in rural than in urban communities.

Dwellings and Families

The total number of dwellings in North Carolina is 430,570, and the total number of males is 440,334, indicating that in comparatively few cases does more than one family occupy a dwelling. The average number of persons per dwelling is 5.1, and the average number per family, 5.

WILSON COUNTY FARMS

Yields Are Best in the Entire South—New Enterprise—Other Notes

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, N. C., March 1.—Farmers interested in the advancement of Wilson county are taking steps for a larger interest in stock raising in this section. The recent announcement by the Agricultural Department stating that the yield of the cultivated lands in Wilson county are greater than that reported from any other county in the entire South has encouraged the planters and it is proposed to plan this season to show an increase over previous years in the crop yield. Better preparation, fertilization and cultivation will be the slogan of Wilson county.

Wilson has another industry. The Carolina Pinless Clothes Line Company, of Wilson, has been incorporated. The company has an authorized capital stock of $250,000 and will begin business with paid in capital of $25,000. The incorporators are Geo. L. Morgan, H. G. Whitehead, John T. Williams, Floyd Gardner and R. E. Massey. The company proposes to erect a plant here and manufacture the clothes line of wire.

The agitation of a Young Men's Christian Association for Wilson has started and there is certainly need for the organization in this growing town. Now that Goldsboro has started it is likely that Wilson will get busy on the proposition.

Rev. T. W. Chambliss, of the First Baptist church, announces that Rev. W. L. Walker, of Charlotte, will assist in a series of special meetings at an early date. Mr. Walker has been for several years one of the evangelistic forces under the Home Mission Board, of Atlanta, Ga., but for the past four months has acted as supply pastor of the First Baptist church.

WOMEN THAT MEN ADMIRE.

It is true men admire a pretty face and a good figure, but sooner or later they learn that it is the healthy, happy woman that is most of all to be admired. Women who are troubled with nervousness, backache, the blues or other symptoms incident to female ills that drag a woman down to despair, should not forget that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought health and happiness to more women in America than any other remedy and should at least give it a trial.

(Advertisement.)

HOME HEALTH CLUB

By Dr. David H. Reeder, Chicago, Illinois.

The following excellent article was written by Dr. Paul Burmaster especially for the Home Health Club.

The Eye in Its Relation to General Diseases: The eye shares in many of the bodily diseases and ailments. In scarlet fever a complete loss of sight sometimes occurs suddenly, lasts a few days, and is due to the toxines in the blood. Not infrequently certain eye muscles become paralyzed 4 to 6 weeks after an onset of diphtheria, remaining so for about a month. Diphtheria also causes what is called diphtheritic conjunctivitis, a rather severe affection of the eyelids. Whooping cough is apt to be followed by corneal ulcers on the surface of the eyeball, also by bright red spots (hemorrhages) in what is commonly called the white of the eyeball. These hemorrhages are caused by the bursting of small vessels from strain during coughing. Smallpox leads to ulceration and sometimes to destruction of the eyeball. The deleterious effects of the vile diseases are strongly attested by 100,000 blind children in Europe, made blind by infection from the parents, other children, or towels, etc., carrying the germs of the disease.

We differentiate four stages of syphilis, namely, primary, secondary, tertiary and hereditary. The eye may be affected in any of these even to utter and incurable blindness. Many cases of severe eye trouble have been reported after influenza. In malaria, hemorrhage into the eyeball is a serious complication. Lead poisoning, in itself a grave affection, endangers the sight by causing inflammation and atrophy (wasting), of the optic nerve, a condition that is also brought about sometimes by the excessive use of alcohol or the use in any quantity of wood alcohol. This wood alcohol, which is sold under various names, is so much cheaper that unscrupulous manufacturers have used it as a substitute for grain alcohol, although the government forbids it. The overuse of tobacco produces in some sensitive persons symptoms similar to those caused by lead and alcohol poisoning, the affection being called nicotine poising. In this class of cases the poison or irritant which causes the inflammation of the optic nerve reaches the eye through the circulation of the blood.

In kidney diseases eye complications are rather common and indicate a serious state. In diabetes a cataract sometimes forms which has the peculiarity that it disappears when the diabetes is cured. In heart disease eye symptoms are quite frequent and during pregnancy temporary loss of sight is met with now and then. The different forms of rheumatism affect the eye principally as iritis, which is an inflammation of the iris, the colored curtain in the eye, which, according to its coloring, gives gray, blue, brown and other eyes. What is called the pupil is merely a hole in the iris. In locomotor ataxia the visual field is contracted generally even to blindness from atrophy of the optic nerve. Large doses of quinine will bring on disturbances of vision as well as hearing, from contraction of the arteries in the eye. Tumors of the brain causes pressure on the center of vision and meningitis, which is an inflammation of the membrance enveloping the brain, often is extended to the optic as well as the auditory nerve, with disastrous results.

Scrofula and a lowered vitality are productive of many cases of eye trouble, which especially when neglected develop serious hindrance to good sight. The eye is such a delicate and sensitive organ that even a slight irritation, if continued, may produce serious consequences. Take, for instance, an ingrowing eyelash. It will irritate the surface of the eyeball (the cornea), until it loses its transparency, and becoming cloudy, sight may be lost or so impaired as to make the eye useless. This is a striking illustration of what neglect of the eyes will lead to. In no other class of cases is prompt attention so imperative as in affection of the eye. Although a wonderful organ, yet oculists differentiate not less than 125 distinct eye affections, and examinations in schools and other public institutions have shown a remarkable high percentage of imperfect eyes. A great German scientist said that if a manufacturer turned out goods as imperfect as nature turns out eyes, he would fail in business, yet with all their imperfectness we prize them above all other faculties, and many of us give them but little if any care, and abuse them to the limit of endurance.

Club Notes

I will gladly answer all inquiries for information on health subjects from readers of this publication if same are addressed to Home Health Club, 5039 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Send full name and address with 4 cents postage.

Dear Doctor: I believe my health would be as good as it could be if it was not for the constipation which it seems I am unable to overcome. What do you think of fasting as a cure for constipation. Of course, I don't allow myself to get clogged up, but in order to keep well, have to use medicine or injections constantly. I would thank you for some advice on the subject. N. J. H.

This is a subject which has so often been discussed in these notes that many, no doubt, are tired of it, but it is so common and responsible for so many other forms of sickness that its importance justifies frequent discussion of it. The proper treatment of it is through dietetic and hygienic regulation. Eat only easily digested and laxative articles of food, such as coarser breads and vegetables (whole wheat, graham or bran breads), turnips, chopped raw cabbage, etc. Meat or eggs to be taken not oftener than once a day, the idea being to have the food consist largely of non-absorbable matter, which mechanically stimulates the intestinal movements. Drink plenty of water, use fruits, butter and cream freely, practice the physical exercises described in Vol. 1 of the Home Health Club Series, and also study carefully the articles.

Dear Doctor: Would it be safe to take a family into a house where two deaths from consumption have occurred, the last having taken place three years ago? People have been living in the house ever since and do not seem to have been affected. How should I go about the job of disinfecting it so that there would not be the slightest chance of contracting any such disease? H. H.

There would probably be no danger of infection after the lapse of so long a time. The bacillus tuberculosis does not live long when freely exposed to sunlight and air. To disinfect thoroughly, take a pint of Formalin and and one-half pound Postassium Permanganate to every 1,000 cubic feet of room space. Mix the Permanganate with two or three ounces of Plaster of Paris to each one-half pound, moisten and form into small bricks. For each 1,000 cubic feet place a pan in middle of room, away from curtains and hanging clothes, and containing an inch or two of water; place in the pan an iron pail containing a pint of water, put a Permanganate brick in the pail, add a pint of Formalin and leave the room tighly closed for as many hours as possible up to 24.

Dear Doctor: What is the cause of Sciatic Rheumatism, and how may it be cured? I have suffered from it at intervals for several years. A. W.

Many cases of sciatic pain are caused by rectal trouble, constipation, piles, tumors of various kinds, and in women, displacement of pelvic organs. The removal of the cause, of course, affects a cure. The methods of dietetic treatment so often given in these columns for the home treatment of all kinds of chronic rheumatic trouble, and which are also explained in Vol. 2 of the Home Health Club books, would be just as effective in these sciatic forms of rheumatism. Hydro therapeutic measures will prove relieving.

Dear Doctor: I have been troubled very much with itching of my scalp. It itches so bad at times that I can hardly stand it, and I sometimes wake up in the night scratching. The scalp is dry and full of dandruff, though I try to keep it off as much as I can by combing my hair with a fine-tooth comb. E. A.

The dry condition of the scalp is the result of the insufficient secretion by the Sebaceous glands, of the natural oil of the scalp ;therefore, to increase this secretion the glands must be stimulated to greater activity. Wear no stiff hats, as these interfere with the blood supply of the scalp. Keep the hair cut rather short, and give the scalp a thorough dry shampoo morning and night for ten minutes at a time, using for the purpose a stiff-bristled hair brush. One of the Home Health Club books contains many valuable hints on the care of the scalp and hair. In addition to the above, equal parts of commercial acetic acid, glycerine and witchhazel, well mixed, can be used to great advantage.

FEDERAL PRISONS FULL.

Several States Have Been Asked for Room in Their Institutions.

(From the Washington Herald.)

So full are the Federal prisons at Leavenworth and Atlanta that the Department of Justice cannot send any District prisoners to them. Consequently 50 prisoners under sentence for various crimes are being detained in the local jail. This condition has troubled the warden as to space, and as there is little likelihood of relief in the near future it is probable that additional quarters will have to be obtained to accommodate any increase in the jail's population.

Applications have been made by officials of the Department of Justice to prison officials in several States for space in their prisons, and it is probable that some such arrangement can be made. It is not known at the present time wher the prisoners are likely to be sent. The congested condition of its jails is not a novel condition for the District to find itself in. In the past such congestion has been relieved by sending prisoners to the State prisons of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia and Arkansas.

STOMACH THAT DIGESTS ANYTHING

To Lengthen Your Life, Keep Your Stomach in Good Condition.

Mi-o-na Tablets Drive Away Distress Create a Keen Appetite and Banish Dyspepsia.

Get a 50 cent box of MI-O-NA tablets today and learn for yourself how easy it is to put your out of order stomach into perfect condition.

MI-O-NA stomach tablets give instant relief—and do more.

They build up the stomach so quickly that in a few days belching, sourness, heartburn, heaviness, biliousness, headache and dizziness will disappear.

MI-O-NA stomach tablets are guaranteed to cure any case of indigestion, no matter how stubborn, and all stomach ills, or money back.

"I had trouble with my stomach for two years. I tried everything I heard of, MI-O-NA stomach tablets did me more than $25.00 worth of good. They are the best in the world."—Dennis Stephen, Coudehsport, Pa.

Fifty cents for a large box of MI-O-NA at druggists everywhere.

Robt. R. Bellamy guarantees MI-O-NA stomach tablets.

(Advertisement.)

SAFE!
SAFE!
SAFE!

Contains no acetanlide, cocaine, morphine or chloral.

Ten years a headache success.

Pleasant to take. Cures neuralgia, too.

BROMALGINE

5c at all Soda Fountains.
10c, 25c and 5c bottles.
For Sale By
PAYNE DRUG CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

GOWANS
King of Externals

Long enough before the public to pass the experimental stage; several successful years behind it, each witnessing phenomenal increase; endorsed unqualifiedly by thousands of people GOWANS stands without a peer among External applications for all kinds of INFLAMMATION and CONGESTION, such as Pneumonia, Croup, Colds, Pleurisy and kindred ailments. Ethical physicians prescribe it; the people praise it. No home is secure without Gowans Preparation.

LYNN, MASS., March 7th 1910.

Gowans Preparation is a good remedy for more than you claim for it on the bottle. We use it for piles, eczema, uric acid and all skin troubles. It is decidedly the best remedy for everything I have ever tried.

Yours respectfully, WALTER C. SAWYER, *care Daily Item office.*

All Druggists---$1, 50c., 25c. Take no substitute. Buy To-Day and buy GOWANS

GOWAN MEDICAL CONCORD, N. C.

A portable control for electric cranes that can be suspended from a man's shoulders has been invented for facilitating the loading or unloading of vessels.

Stockholm, which leads all the cities in the per capita use of telephones, has an instrument for every four inhabitants, including children and servants.

London women now feed their dogs at tables in restaurants.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

What a Heap of Happiness It Would Bring to Wilmington Homes

Hard to do housework with an aching back.

Brings your hours of misery at leisure or at work.

If women only knew the cause—that

Backache pains often come from weak kidneys.

'Twould save much needless woe.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys.

Read what a Wilmington citizen says:

Mrs. M. E. Bordeaux, 510 S. Second street, Wilmington, N. C., says: "I suffered from dull pains in the small of my back and some days I could hardly get about to do my housework. I had a kidney weakness that caused me great annoyance and I knew that a kidney medicine was needed. When I read about Doan's Kidney Pills, I at once got a supply at Bellamy's Drug Store and they restored me to good health. Another of my family has also taken Doan's Kidney Pills with benefit. I willingly verify my former endorsement of this remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

(Advertisement.)

Children's Shoes

We have the largest assortment we have ever carried.

Tan, Gun Metal, Patents, Canvass and White Nubuck in high and low cuts.

A pleasure to show you. "Save your cash checks." they are worth 5 per cent. to you.

A Free Shine Any Old Time

7 NORTH FRONT STREET
Boylan & Hancock

"The Store Ahead."

"MURA-LIKE"

The only perfect Flat Oil Paint for Interior Use. Sanitary and Durable.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

Atlantic Paint and Varnish Works

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BOYS!

The Latest Spring Styles now ready for your inspection in

STETSON and WALK-OVER
OXFORDS

—AT—

Peterson & Rulfs

"Where the Good Shoes Come From"

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN BRIEF

Important Happenings, Day by Day, Compiled and Republished for the Benefit of the Busy Man and the Week-End Reader—New York Markets for Each Day of the Six.

SUNDAY.

The present week will be the last one Wilson will serve as Governor of New Jersey, his resignation taking effect next Saturday.

Joe Rivers knocked out "Knockout" Brown at Los Angeles yesterday, and Ad Wolgast and "Harlem" Tommy Murphy fought 20 rounds to a draw.

The economy Democrats began final assault on the Naval Appropriation bill yesterday, and will endeavor to cut the appropriation for two battleships.

Four thousand soldiers were ordered yesterday to Galveston, Texas, where they will be held under orders to proceed to Mexico in case any emergency arises.

Francisco Madero and Jos Pino Suarez, former President and Vice President, respectively, of Mexico, were transfered from the National Palace to the jail yesterday.

The superintendent of the Matteawan asylum informed Gov. Sulzer yesterday that the name of the man who tried to bribe him to release Harry K. Thaw was John Anhut.

President Taft, making what is probably his final public appearance outside of Washington before retiring from the White House, spent one of the most eventful days he had ever passed in New York yesterday.

The lower House of the North Carolina General Assembly passed a joint resolution yesterday for a special legislative commission to investigate the status of the State's holdings in the A. & N. C. Railroad and the offer of E. C. Duncan to purchase the stock.

TUESDAY.

The annual Rivers and Harbers bill, with several amendments, passed the Senate yesterday.

The stock distribution plan for dissolution of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger was criticised in arguments yesterday before the Federal judges who will pass on the scheme.

Orders were issued to additional troops yesterday to move to Galveston, Texas, and President Taft plans to have at least 10,000 men assembled there and ready to execute any order Wilson may issue.

Representative Jastice, of Guilford, introduced a bill in the House yesterday designed to compel the railroads to adjust freight discrimination complained of or accept much lower rates on intra-State freights.

The official investigation into the killing of former President Madero and Vice President Suarez will begin at once. It is believed in Mexico City that it will substantiate the official versions of the occurrence.

After corresponding with Democratic Leader Underwood and ascertaining the preparedness of legislation to come before Congress, President-elect Wilson yesterday announced he would call the extra session April 1st.

Following a bitter attack on the New York prison authorities at Gov. Sulzer's committee's hearing yesterday, it was decided to summon Harry K. Thaw to tell what he knows about the recent attempt to secure his release from Mattewan.

New York markets: Money on call easier, 2 1-2 to 3 1-4 per cent; ruling rate 3; closing bid 2 1-4; offered at 2 3-4. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12.50. Flour about steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 1.10 and 1.12. Corn barely steady, 56 1-4. Turpentine quiet. Rosin steady.

WEDNESDAY.

The House continued discussion of the Naval bill last night, the final fight on the battleship programme being delayed until today.

The administration took a more hopeful view of the Mexican situation yesterday and decided to do nothing further at this time.

The lower house of the N. C. Legislature yesterday received from the chairman of the Finance Committee the new revenue bill which will be taken up Thursday.

Cabinet gossip took a decidedly active turn yesterday and Democratic leaders spoke with definiteness on many of the prases relating to the official family of President Wilson.

Another tragedy of the Antarctic region became known yesterday when news was received at Sydney, N. S. W., of the death of two members of the scientific expedition commanded by Dr. Douglas Mawson.

After he had resigned the Governorship of New Jersey and after the Legislature had voted against one of his reform measures, President-elect Wilson yesterday warned the assemblymen of his State he would feel free to come back at any time and make a fight for his proposed reforms.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 3 to 3 1-2 per cent; ruling rate and closing bid 3; offered at 3 1-4. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12.50. Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 1.10 1-2 and 1.12. Corn steady, 56 1-2. Turpentine quiet. Rosin steady.

THURSDAY

The problem of reforming the New York police force is being tackled by three committees.

Political recognition af the new Mexican government will be left as a heritage to the next administration.

The operations of the five armies engaged in the Balkan war have been brought practically to a standstill by the Wintry weather.

After four days' debate the House last night passed the Naval Appropriation bill carrying $138,000,000 and authorizing the construction of only one battleship.

Mrs. J. A. Applebaum, accused of killing her husband in Atlanta, collapsed yesterday when she was permitted to see the body of the man she is alleged to have shot.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette leader, was committed for trial at Epsom, England, yesterday on the charge of inciting persons to commit malicious damage to property, and was refused ball.

Developments in the cabinet situation yesterday only tended to confirm the finality of selections announced Tuesday. It was learned yesterday that A. Mitchell Palmer and Mayor Baker, of Cleveland, declined offers of portfolios.

At a conference between the legislative commission and railroads doing an inter-State business in this State, held at Raleigh yesterday, representatives of the railroads promised to remove the discriminations against North Carolina points.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 2 3-4 to 3 per cent.; ruling rate 3; closing bid 2 3-4; offered at 2 7-8. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12.60. Flour quiet. Wheat irregular; No. 2 red 1.10 to 1.11. Corn firm, 57 1-2. Turpentine and rosin steady.

FRIDAY.

Vice President-elect Marshall and Mrs. Marshall were guests of Wilson at Trenton yesterday.

The retention of Samuel Untermyer as counsel for the Money Trust Investigating Committee, was attacked on the floor of the House yesterday.

Senator Simmons was appointed minority conferee for the Rivers and Harbors bill, which was sent to conference last night.

The Torrens Land Title bill, similar to the one already passed by the House, was passed by the North Carolina Senate yesterday and now goes to conference.

The Senate and House made rapid progress yesterday on the appropriation bills and it now seems likely that all will be completed before adjournment next week.

The House Money Trust Committee received a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday containing a general denial of the existence or possibility of a money trust.

Dr. John W. Russell, superintendent of Mattewan Hospital, where Harry K. Thaw is confined, resigned yesterday shortly before Governor Sulzer issued an order for his removal.

President-elect Wilson may establish two precedents at Washington, spending a while each day at the Capitol and making the Vice President a member of his official family.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 3 to 3 1-2 per cent.; ruling rate and closing bid 3; offered at 3 1-4. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12.60. Flour steady. Wheat easy; No. 2 red 1.09 and 1.11. Corn steady, 57 1-2. Turpentine steady. Rosin firm.

SATURDAY

The hearing in the government's anti-trust suit against the United States Steel corporation was resumed yesterday.

Thomas R. Marshall, reached Washington yesterday, ready to become Vice President of the United States next Tuesday.

By ordering the release of Mexican refugees captured on this side of the border, the United States government yesterday showed its belief in the stability of the Huerta government.

Three reports on the money trust investigation, conducted by the Pujo Committee of the House, were submitted to the House yesterday, the majority report declaring a trust does exist.

Two battleships were voted into the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate last night after a short discussion of the provision adopted by the House limiting the building programme to one battleship.

President Taft yesterday vetoed the Webb Liquor bill and the Senate immediately repassed it by a majority of two-thirds, over-riding the veto. Efforts will be made to over-ride the veto in the House today.

Porfirio Diaz, former dictator of Mexico and now an exile from his native land, has written Gen. Huerta from Egypt expressing his delight at the manner in which the provisional President has taken charge of the situation.

New York markets: Money on call steady, 3 to 4 1-2 per cent; ruling rate 3 1-4; closing bid 3 3-4; offered at 4. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12.70. Flour about steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 1.09 1-2 and 1.11 1-2. Corn steady, 57 1-2. Turpentine firm. Rosin quiet.

..By the Wayside..

"There is one thing I think ought to be done," said one of a number of men who were discussing laws which in their opinion the Legislature should pass, "and that is to pay the wives and families of convicts a part of what they are worth to the State or county while they are working out their sentences."

"Hunh unh!" exploded one of the group. "That would never do in the world! Why, man, there're scads of women who would frame up their husbands and keep 'em in the penitentiary all the time."

After the laughter had subsided, a third man said, "Well, any man with a wife as mean as that would doubtless prefer to be in the pen than in the same house with her—and perhaps he ought to be jailed for martying such a woman."

* * *

A little group of citizens foregathered on a corner were listening admiringly and, it must be said, with a bit of incredulity, to a gentleman who was telling them of his abstinences during Lent. He exhibited a tin of chewing tobacco, saying that he never chewed the weed in the Lenten season, but he carried it around with him, to show himself that though constantly tempted by its proximity, he was stout enough not to fall. But he was smoking a cigar! Then he named a lawyer who won't take a drink during Lent, and ended up by saying that the day before much-beloved and much-abused prohibition went into effect, he purchased a quart of rye whiskey from a Wilmington barkeeper and had him put sealing wax on it. "And it's up at my house yet," he said. Which is putting the "ab" in abstinence for fair.

* * *

Conservatism is a desirable quality of character, but Mr. Wilson's "animated moderation" is a better one. North Carolinians are noted for their conservatism, which approaches the ultra variety, and outworn opinions and institutions give way very slowly before the advance of modern institutions and reforms that have taken other States by storm. Summing up remarks on this subject, a Wilmington citizen epitomized the Carolina character by saying, "Your Tar Heel's mind is disturbed by change." He'll wants to sit down in his great-grandfather's old arm chair, and be let alone to enjoy his corn bread, sweet potatoes and hookworms in his own time-honored way."

* * *

Up at Raleigh during the first committee hearing on the State-wide stock law bill, Mr. D. A. McDonald, Senator from Moore county four years ago, told several advocates of the bill that while in the Senate, he had caused to be passed a bill enforcing stock law in certain districts in his county; and that it made his constituents so mad they sent him word he had better not come home. Now, he said, if a representative of those same people would have that law repealed, he sure enough had better not go back home, but buy a ticket from Raleigh for some town in the opposite direction. And this is the history of the stock law idea all over the middle and western part of the State. In some of the western counties stock law was in force a generation ago, and it almost precipitated civil war when it was enacted. Today it would cause war, without a doubt, to bring back the old condition.

* * *

While waiting for the Recorder's court to open one morning lately, Jailor Branch and Lawyer Wm. J. Bellamy stood looking out of a Court House window at the new Y. M. C. A. building that is being constructed. The site adjoins that of the Court House and jail. "It will be a fine building," remarked the lawyer.

"Yes," agreed the jailor, "but the location, according to one man, is bad. He declined to subscribe to the building funds on the ground that the building would be too near the jail, which he thought was not good company for a Young Men's Christian Association building. It seems to me that so far as that is concerned, there couldn't have been a better location for the new building. While learning the ways of righteousness and the certain results of sin, the young men have only to look out the windows and see the Court House, where all the bad fellows go, and the jail, where they are imprisoned, or from which they are transported to the chain gangs. Seems to me that the location is first class!"

* * *

There's a bold placard in the window of a shop in this town which pointedly suggests that if you are out to kill time, kill your own. It is good, but rarely heeded advice. Heaven sends its many blessings on the man who knows what he wants to say when he enters the workshop of a busy man, says it clearly and briefly, gets his answer, and departs. He is a joy forever. He doesn't murder the time of other people. As a matter of fact, such a man doesn't kill his own time. But he is a rare bird. There are many, very many, who burn up perfectly good daylight in transacting their business, and even after they are through with their errand, they must needs continue the expensive incineration of the moments which the other man craves to fill up with his work. Too polite to chase the bore off, the victim sits helpless and endures the unendurable until the thick-pated visitor departs. Could he come back and hear what is said of him, he would mend his ways. There is no better way to win the respect of business people than to be considerate of their time by quick, snappy transactions with them and your immediate departure thereafter. If the world were operated on the plan that these bores run their own machinery, the sun and moon would stand still as in Ajalon, and a snail would be indicted for exceeding the speed limit.

* * *

"Do you know," said a gentleman, "when I come into these courts and see men and women seamed by sin and besmirched by the filth of immorality, I can't help seeing in my mind's eye, every one of them as a pink little baby in its mother's lap, clean and innocent as a rose bud, and bending over it a mother's love-lit face, visioning great and good things, only, for her baby all along its journey in life. Why, even the worst negro criminals that land in here were once the pride of their mammy. What a fearsome thing it is to think about the transition through which these people have passed from their mothers' laps to the chain gang and the prison and sometimes to the death chamber. And what a responsibility is on society! Here is the great State of North Carolina, with its rich history of great men and deeds, and its boasted wealth and progress, letting white and colored boys and girls go every day into the vilest of criminal association in prisons and convicts camps, instead of taking them, as a mother would, and placing them out of harm's way, training them to be useful citizens, and preventing them from worse than wasting their lives here and hereafter. I tell you, it is a great crime for this to go on. As I read the other day, there is only one thing worse than the State's making a criminal, and that is preventing him from trying to start afresh after he has been in prison, which is another thing that God-fearing men and women do all over the country. It is the other end of the line. We deliberately put youth where they will absorb criminal influences like a sponge, and once we have punished them, instead of trying to help them to their feet, we slam the door of hope in their faces. A man has only to look like he's been in prison and he couldn't get a job to save his neck. And with the world full of these opportunities, crying in the name of Jesus Christ for improvement, attendance on religious services and devotion to rituals and creeds, alone, falls far short of my conception of what God Almighty would have us do."

* * *

A young American declared to an old American who recalls conditions in the South before and during the war, that he would like to see Uncle Sam go down into Mexico and clean out the cutthroats and murderers who are keeping the country districted. He inveighed against their barbarism. The old man heard him with patience, and then said that when men get inflamed, no matter who they are or where they are, they all act alike; that just before the war in his native Southern State, men were as unreasonable, intolerant and as prone to cruel treatment of those who differed with them on the subject of secession, as the Mexicans are today. He recited tale after tale of whippings, midnight assaults, and of actual murder done by hot-headed men who would not tolerate even one of their own neighbors, who happened to express the opinion that secession was wrong and would ruin the South. He remembered Northerners who caught it good and plenty for their views and said more than one of them never got back home, while many another escaped with the skin of his teeth. He did not give this as typical of the South at that period, for only that element which always leads in rioting in times of stress, engaged in such practices; and he says that outrages in Mexico, likewise, are not typical, because there are people in the Southern Republic who deplore barbarity and bloody crimes as much as the criminals enjoy it.

* * *

This brought on more talk, and the old gentleman gave additional reminiscences. Six thousand of Joe Wheeler's cavalry were encamped for three miles up and down a road that ran by his home. One night two men deserted and were captured. A court martial decreed that at sunrise they should be shot. One, an Alabamian, said he was a man of family, and he cried all night. The other sat up with the guards and cracked jokes with gusto. "I'd jest as soon be shot," he declared, "as to starve to death soldiering and like as not get shot in the bargain by the Yankees." Next morning when the guards started to march them out to be killed, this fellow leaped on the major's long-legged horse and in a jiffy was fairly flying down a path. The major leaped on a little wiry horse and gave pursuit. The path broadened into a fenced lane. For a time the long-legged horse gained on the little one ridden by the major, but before long the big one began to slow up. His wind was giving out. The little horse came on, gaining. The fence prevented the deserter from turning out, and finally the major got close enough to use his gun. "Well, major," said the deserter, with hands up, "looks like you've got me. Your ole hoss ain't wuth a d——!" As soon as they could return to camp, the cheerful deserter and the weeping family man were led to one side and shot like dogs, for such is war.

* * *

There's a man in the city who paraphrases Robert Herrick's "Gather Ye rosebuds while ye may, Old Time is still a-flying", so that his daily life reads, "Scatter ye rosebuds while ye may." "I don't believe in waiting till people are dead and gone before saying nice things about them," he says, and he lives up to it. To that extent he is a freak. The world so regards him. It so regards any man who "busts" through the dry-as-dust conventions and follows his natural bent. This man refuses to be a machine, or any part of it. Routine he abhors. Cut-and-dried regulations irk his soul. For this reason he won't set up an establishment to carry on his business. When he works, he produces A No. 1 results, but he refuses to work day in and day out. Perhaps that is why he can do such excellent stunts when he does work. Anyway, he wants his life to flow along like a brook, with turns and depths and shallows and things in it, not through a man-made channel cut straight like a drainage ditch. He looks out on life with his own eyes; his ideas are as nearly unfettered by prejudice and hand-me-downs from other years, as possible. He delights in kicking barriers out of his pathway and in doing things that are different from the general run. Instead of an armful of elaborate floral designs on your grave, if he likes you, he would hand you a touquet now, to wear in your mental button hole, for easement when you feel the burden of the daily task.

* * *

"Shucks, white folks," said a negro who had been complaining of the high cost of living and the grasping, greedy trusts, "Shucks! Dey eent no use to tell me dat dis here new Congress am gwine to mek things cheaper. I knows de politicians lak er book. Dey penetrate all eroun' endurin' ov a campaign en say dat dey gwiner do dis en dat en de udder fer de people, an putt up a tar'ble holler erbout whut dey'll do oncet dey git to Congress, but atter dey git dar, shore ez you is bawned ter die, dey git mighty mysterious quiet. Dey 'minds me ov a passel ov hogs on er col', drizzly mawnin'. You is heard 'em, I bet. Dey squeal en t'ar eroun' en scronge each udder, en take on lak dey jes' natcherly cain' stand hit no longer en gwiner bus' up sumpen ef dey doan' git relief mighty quick. En when you go ermongst 'em wid a baskit ov nubbins on yo' soldjer dey run eroun' en lam up erginst you en run twixt yo' laigs till you cain' hep but cuss to sabe yo' life. I cusst 'em meny a time, myse'f. But me minit you trow dem nubbins eroun', ev'thing gits ez quiet ez effen dar warn't a hog in a hunerd miles. En dat's jes' de way wid dese heah politicians. Dey r'ar en dey cavort en dey t'ar things all to pieces whilst dey am runnin' fer Congriss, but when dey gits dar en some ov dem big bugs chunk sumpen at 'em for dey own 'moluments en pomposities, dey nevah do squeal no mo'. Naw, Suh! Hit air gwine on takin' ev'ry cent a nigger kin scrape and rake to live on, Congress er no Congress."

"Hitchy Koo"
Hear Harriss sing it at the Grand Theatre tomorrow. Best in his repertoire. (Advertisement.)

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Prices Crumble in Every Department at J. W. H. Fuchs' Department Store for the Entire Week.
It will be Worth Your Time to visit us and begin to make your Easter preparations. You will find the
LATEST STYLES IN NEW SPRING GOODS AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

15c white Lawn and checked Muslin 10c
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Ladies' and Misses' Spring Coat Suits in all the latest shades and styles in stock or made to your exact measure and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Our low prices on Men's and Boys' Clothing should appeal to every economical citizen. They are positively the lowest ever quoted in Wilmington.

A complete line of new Spring Footwear for Men, Women and Children. Specially priced for this week only.

J. W. H. FUCHS
DEPARTMENT STORE,
28 to 30 S. Front St. Wilmington, N. C.

Prepared Roofings!

"Amatite" Gravel Covered.

"Everlastic" Rubber Roofing;
also full stock of
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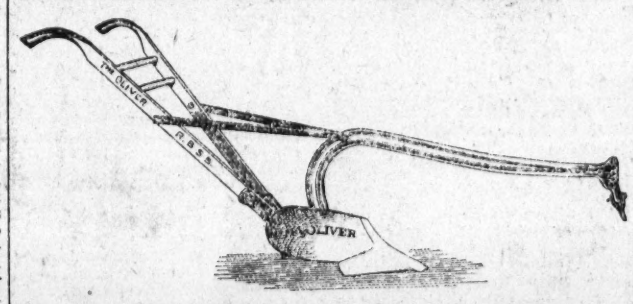

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Be sure and hear the Spring Maid records before you see the show. If you can't see the show, 'phone us to send you the records of the songs. Then you can enjoy the show at home with your Victor.

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1 32-inch Swing Quick Change Screw Cutting Lathe.
1 Pair Alligator Shears. Cuts 30 cuts per minute.
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1 Steam or Air Tire Machine for putting on and taking off Locomotive Tires.
1 Large Air Compressor for running High Speed Drills, Hammers, Clippers and Cutters.
1 Oxy-Acetylene Machine for Welding any Metals, broken parts of Cast Iron, Steel, Wrought Iron, Brass and Aluminum; also new process of making Castings, free of Sand and Blow Holes; also the improved **Herring Bone Grate Bars.** They create a natural up-draft that keeps them from burning out.
Why not send your Iron and Metal Work to US? We are the Iron Men. Call and see US work.
We buy Old Iron and Machinery.
Wilmington Iron Works.
Manufacturers & Dealers

SHALL WE SEND A COACH
to take you and her to the theatre, ball or other social function? It is the proper thing to do and the expense is not so much as you imagine. She will appreciate your thoughtfulness. You will have the proud consciousness of doing the thing in style.
City Livery Co.
C. W. MILLS, Mgr.

Seed Potatoes

IRISH COBBLERS.
RED BLISS,
WHITE BLISS,
EARLY ROSE.
Above Varieties now in our Warehouse. Send your orders for Prompt Shipment.
D. L. GORE COMPANY
Wholesale Grocers and Importers.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION.

In District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, at Wilmington, N. C.

United States of America, on relation of W. B. Thorpe and Company and other creditors of J. H. Brinson, ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
American Surety Company of New York ..... Defendant.

Whereas, the plaintiff above named has instituted an action in the above entitled Court against the above named defendant, to recover the sum due and owing to said plaintiff by J. H. Brinson, whereof the said defendant by proper bond became surety: Notice is hereby given to all creditors of the aforesaid J. H. Brinson, assured by the bond of the above named defendant, of the pendency of the above entitled action to the end that they may become parties thereto if they so desire.

Witness the Honorable H. G. Connor, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Wilmington, this the 24th day of February, A. D. 1913.

H. L. Grant, Clerk.
S. P. COLLIER, Deputy Clerk.
(SEAL.) fe25-3w

NOTICE.

The undersigned, J. T. Harper, announces that effective March 1st, 1913, he has sold to James J. Darby the business heretofore conducted by him under the name of Wilmington Steam Laundry. All accounts due by said business to March 1st will be paid by J. T. Harper. All amounts due to said business are payable to J. T. Harper and may be paid at the regular place of business.

The undersigned James J. Darby announces purchase by him of said business which he will continue in the same place as heretofore conducted.

J. T. HARPER.
JAMES J. DARBY,
Dated this February 27th, 1913.
fe 28-3t.

Dr. Leland Creese Dr. Lillian Creese
CREESE & CREESE.
CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIANS AND NERVE SPECIALISTS.
All forms of Disease successfully handled—90 per cent. relieved—by our method. Women's and Children's Diseases a Specialty.
Consultation Free.
32-33 Carroll BLDG. 'PHONE 908.
RESIDENCE 'PHONE. . . 1981
au 10-tf.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

MOSTLY CONTEMPLATIVE

(By T. W. Chambliss.)

Success is very largely a matter of faith. Faith is one's self. Faith is one's ability and in one's capacity. There is a certain amount of ego necessary in order to win. The battle is not easily won—the battle of life but it is half won when the fighter believes in himself. The successful man must believe in his own character else he will be less noble. In order to achieve a man must believe in his own capacity and thus believing he will develop in efficiency.

It is good to have faith in the reward of effort. It is not good to labor for the sake of reward but the faith in ultimate reward gives strength. With faith in one's ability and also faith in the reward there is larger stimulant and greater power. While laboring not merely for the sake of the reward, it is well to keep the reward in view. There are two ideas of reward. There is the reward of the far future—the reward of the eternity. These is the the of the nearer present. There is the reward that comes in this life and also the reward that comes in the life which is to be.

It is better to strive mightily to succeed with the thought of the present life reward. That reward consists largely of a satisfaction of having well lived the days allotted to man. It is real happiness to be able to look upon one's life and be able to say: "I have fought a good fight." The realization of having succeeded in winning against the obstacles of life. The satisfaction of a knowledge of having well lived is a reward. True success consists in having a clear conception of having done one's very best.

One writer has said, "Much of the beauty and strength of Christianity is the fact that Christianity teaches men to make the best of life because it is right so to live. It is true that Christianity teaches a reward—but Christianity teaches the duty of meeting the responsibility of life because of the obligation of the opportunity. Life is an opportunity, a continuous opportunity of growth. Every day should mean development. Development physically, spiritually and mentally. Every man should recognize the fact. True success consists in steady development. Every man can grow bigger, better and broader.

It is very unfortunate for a man when he begins to consider himself as having reached perfection. It is very unfortunate when a man imagines that he can no longer learn. It is very saddening when a man begins to feel that he can no longer reach after a higher ideal. Self-satisfaction is very near to a state of failure. The saddest condition in life is failure. The saddest sight on the street is the man who is marked as a failure. Much of the failure in life comes from a lack of faith. Believe in yourself, believe in your ability, believe in your success—your ultimate success. It may not appear that you are winning but never acknowledge it. Keep trying. Hold to faith.

Broad-minded people are a delight. There are many people of narrow minds in this world and a considerable number of them in this Old North State. Strive to be broad-minded. Beware of the man who continually prates of his broad-mindedness. Usually he is markedly narrow. Notice sometimes how some man will brag of his own broad-mindedness and sneeringly tell of the narrowness of his neighbors. It is good for a man to hold up breadth of mind as an ideal but it is not safe for him to think that he has attained the ideal. If he does think that it is a safe statement to remark that he does think that way it is a safe statement to remark that he is growing narrower with each passing day. Cultivate true broad-mindedness. Remember the other man and remember to allow him to hold a different view from that which you hold and still not be subject to the criticism of being narrow.

This is an age of individual thinking. Every man has the privilege of an opinion. Broad-minded men will acknowledge that the other man has a right to his opinion even though that opinion may be different from the one held by others. Much depends upon the point of view. Dreams which one hundred years ago men scarcely dared to dream are realities today. Marvelous indeed have been the accomplishments of the passing years. Wonderful changes have taken place. Changes in thought. Changes in action and changes in faith. What changes has the coming century? Strive to be sober minded and broad-minded.

COFFEE IMPORTATIONS.

Value of Bean Imported Into United States During 1912.

The value of coffee importations in the calendar year 1912 was the largest on record, amounting to 130 1-2 million dollars, against 97 million in 1911, and 74 million in 1910, 87 million in both 1909 and 1904, and 109 million in 1892, the former high record year. The quantity, however, imported in 1912 is materially less than in certain earlier years, the number of pounds imported in 1912 being 943 million, against 1,140 million in 1909 and 1,113 million in 1904. The average price per pound of coffee imported was in 1912 13.8c., against 7.6c. in 1909, and 6.8c. in 1902. Thees figures represent the average price in the country from which exported to the United States, since the law designating the method of valuing the merchandise imported into the United States requires that the selling price, or wholesale market value of the merchandise in the country from which exported be accepted as the stated value of the merchandise in the country from which exported be accepted as the stated value of the merchandise in the country from which exported be accepted as the stated value of the merchandise in the returns made to the Statistical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The price of imported coffee in 1912 was higher than that of recent years, though in the fiscal years 1895 and 1896 it averaged 14 1-2c. per pound, and in 1894, 16 1-2c. The quantity of coffee imported in 1912 was not abnormally large, the figures above quoted for that year indicating that its total was less than that for certain earlier years, the unusually high figures of value being due to high prices.

About two-thirds of the coffee imported in 1912 came from Brazil, the total from that country being 676 million pounds, valued at 92 1-2 million dollars, against 266 1-2 million pounds valued at 37 million dollars from all other countries. Next to Brazil, the largest importations were 81 1-2 million pounds, valued at 10 million dollars from Colombia; 51 2-3 million pounds, valued at 7 2-3 million dollars, from Venezuela; 38 million pounds valued at 4 1-3 million dollars from the Central American States, and .1 1-4 million pounds valued at 5 million dollars from Mexico; while from Europe as a whole the importations of coffee produced in Asia, Africa and other countries amounted to 42 3-4 million pounds valued at 6 3-. million dollars.

The high price of imported coffee in recent years has been accompanied by a marked increase in the importations of cocoa. The quantity of crude cocoa imported into the United States in the calendar year 1912 was 153 million pounds, against 13. million in 1911, 116 million in 1910, and 121 million in 1909, the first year in which the total exceeded 100 million pounds. The value of crude cocoa imports of 1912 was $16,917,356, against $14,589,545 in 1911 and $7,262,100 in 1902, a decade ago, in which year the quantity imported was 56,744,545 pounds.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Interesting Bulletin Telling of Exhibitions Past and Present.

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin containing a list of 2,740 fairs and exhibitions devoted to agriculture, live stock and related subjects. Of these, 764 are in the East North Central States, 573 in the West North Central States, 372 in the Middle Atlantic States, 229 in New England, 211 in the South Atlantic States, 181 in the East South Central States, 157 in the West South Central States, 129 in the Pacific States, and 124 in the Mountain States.

In the classification by areas contributing to the exhibits, it appears that 839 are county fairs, 466 are inter-county fairs, 250 cover less than county area, 200 are inter-State fairs, 155 are State fairs, 129 are National, 102 are inter-National, and for 599 no information was received with regard to area covered.

Classification with regard to the kind of exhibit shows the following results: General agriculture, 1,647; poultry, 685; poultry and pet stock, 86; horses, 81; horticulture, 80; dogs, 74; live stock, 22; poultry, pigeons and pet stock, 21; poultry and pigeons, 19; floriculture, 13; dairy products, 7; corn, 4; apiculture, 1.

A brief history of agricultural fairs in this country is found in the bulletin. What was primarily a market fair was held in October, 1804, "on the Mall, on the south side of the Tiber, extending from the bridge at the Center Market to the Potomac," in Washington, D. C. The city government appropriated $50 toward a fund for premiums, and residents subscribed an equal sum. This amount was awarded "to the best lamb, sheep, steer, milch cow, jack, oxen, and horse actually sold." The third fair was held in November, 1805, after which these market fairs were discontinued.

More closely related to the inception of the fair movement in this country were the annual "sheep shearings" established and continued for a dozen years by George Washington Parke Custis, at "Arlington," his estate opposite Washington, D. C., on the Virginia side of the Potomac river. A program of these rural festivals as published in a Georgetown, D. C., newspaper of the day, specified premiums for certain classes of sheep and of wool, for home made fabrics and garments, and for soil improvement.

The first full fledged agricultural fair, primarily for competitive exhibits instead of for marketing, was held at the Columbian Agricultural Society, which was organized in 1809 by a number of gentlemen interested in agriculture, residing in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Its first exhibition was held in Georgetown, May 10, 1809, and the National Intelligencer of that day reported that it was "attended by a numerous assemblage of members of the Society, among whom we noticed the President and his lady, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Comptroller, Register, etc., and many other ladies and gentlemen of respectability." This fair was mainly devoted to domestic animals and manufactures. Semi-annual fairs were held until the Spring of 1812, when the war with England and the expiration of the time for which the society was organized caused its discontinuance.

The oldest existing agricultural society that holds fairs is the Berkshire Agricultural Society, Pittsfield, Mass., which held its first fair in the autumn of 1810, or only one and one-half year after the first fair of the Columbian Agricultural Society.

BIG THINGS FOR WILMINGTON.

(Charlotte Observer.)

The growth of the city of Wilmington, which has been steady and great for the past decade, has been hindered because it has not had direct and free transportation with Brunswick and Columbus counties. The inability to get a bridge across the river in Brunswick has lessened the trade of our chief seaport. For a long time the people of Wilmington saw no chance to remedy this bad condition, but now the town is so active and awake it has detirmined it will sit still no longer, while people who come to the city to trade are compelled to pay high tolls to be ferried across from Brunswick to Wilmington. Therefore, they asked the Legislature to take Northwestern township from Brunswick county and give it to New Hanover so that a magnificent modern bridge might be built over the Cape Fear river. There was a long hearing before the committee to which was added interest, as it seemed to be a fight in the Bellamy family. Hon. John D. Bellamy favored ceding the township from Brunswick to New Hanover, Representative George H. Bellamy fought it vigorously, and a nephew of both these gentlemen, the Senator from New Hanover and Brunswick, was seeking to adjust the matter in a way to serve the best interests of Wilmington and also the best interests of Brunswick county. After the bill to annex the northwestern township from Brunswick to New Hanover had been defeated in the committee, the residents of both counties got together and made an agreement by which Brunswick ceded Eagle's Island to New Hanover county. This insures the building of a modern bridge over the Cape Fear river and Brunswick river. Eagle's Island, which lies between the Cape Fear and Brunswick rivers contains six thousand acres. Under the agreement, New Hanover will build a bridge over the Cape Fear and a modern roadway from there two and a quarter miles to Brunswick river. Brunswick county agrees to build a modern bridge across Brunswick river and make a modern good road to its approaches for a distance of two miles. The settlement of this dispute means the expenditure of over a quarter of a million dollars by the two counties and the city of Wilmington within the next two years. It closes a dispute of twenty years standing between the two counties in a peaceful way. It means great things to the trade that will come to Wilmington. It is the most important matter that has come before the Legislature that affects that section of the State.

ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINATION

No Harmful Effects Have Followed Use for Children

The use of anti-typhoid vaccine among children has, as yet, received scant attention. Osler says that "typhoid fever is a disease of youth and early adult life. Of the 1,500 cases treated in Johns Hopkins Hospital, there were under 15 years of age, 231; between 15 and 20, 253; between 20 and 30, 680; between 30 and 40, 227; between 40 and 50, 88; between 50 and 60, 11."

In a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association, Major Russell, of the Army Medical Corps, discusses the inoculation of 359 children, between the ages of 2 and 16 years, who have been vaccinated by fifty different physicians in many parts of the United States. No harmful effects have been reported in any of the 359 children and, so far as is known, none has contracted typhoid fever, although some of the vaccinations were made over three years ago. Major Russell regards it as a particularly valuable method in the case of children and young people leaving home for Summer vacations, school, college, etc. The importance of checking typhoid among the young is shown by the fact that in the registration area of the United States there were in 1909, the last year for which complete mortality statistics are available, a total of 3,366 deaths from typhoid fever in patients under 20 years of age, out of a total of 10,722 of all ages, or almost one-third of all deaths from the disease. They were distributed according to ages as follows: Under 2 years, 97; under 3 years, 139; under 4 years, 132; under 5 years, 110; 5 to 9 years, 647; 10 to 19 years, 2,174. A very large proportion of these deaths can, without question, be prevented by the more frequent use of anti-typhoid vaccine.

Appropriately enough, books are included with seeds, bulbs and roots in the amendment proposed by Senator Smith to the parcel post bill. It requires no elaborate symbolism to make the point plain.—Chicago Record-Herald.

By losing $5,000 a week for five months on his London opera venture, the inimitable Oscar Hammerstein has certainly clinched his claim to be ranked among the great impresarios of history.—New York Tribune.

More patents are granted for beds than for any other article of furniture, most of them for folding affairs that masquerades as something else in the daytime.

Rheumatism Affects Lungs

Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Phthisis, Asthma and Anemia Often Directly the Result of Rheumatic Blood.

If you have a persistent, nagging bronchial cough beware of cough remedies. They are merely local in action, and if they do relieve it is the narcotics that do it. What you require is a blood purifier, a searching antidote that removes from the circulation the acid poisons that by their reflexes attack all weakened, susceptible spots and thus create local symptoms. The very best remedy known is Swift's Sure Specific. You will find it on sale in any drug store at $1.00 per bottle. It goes straight into the blood, becomes an internal blood bath, wonderfully increases the red corpuscles, cures all the local fever spots and irritations, increases appetite, you take on flesh and feel a wonderful sense of renewed strength. Hundreds of people worried beyond control at cough, pains in the chest, sore throat and constant expectoration of thick mucous have experienced the most wonderful change after using S. S. S. All doubt and apprehension is gone, those peculiar pains and aches vanish, there follows a period of most intense rejoicing to find that worst fears were based entirely upon a mistaken notion that cough and chest pains come from the lungs. These are rheumatic conditions, and you will quickly realize it after using S. S. S. for a few days. Get a bottle of S. S. S. to-day at the drug store and then say good-by to all those pains that have worried you.

Write to The Swift Specific Co., 127 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for medical advice and wonderful facts concerning the greatest blood remedy ever known.

Monday Specials! All Day

WILL OCCUR AT THE BIG SALE NOW ON AT

GAYLORD-PLATT HAAR COMPANY

20c Flaxon will be sold tonight only at 10c a yard.
15c Galatea Cloth will be sold for 8 1-2c a yard.
40-inch White Lawn, 12 1-2c quality, will be sold for 8c yd.
$1.00 Ladies' Muslin Gowns will be sold for 48c.
98c Lace Curtains will be sold at 48c.
35c Curtain Goods will be sold at 17c.
$3.50 Ladies' Trimmed Hats will be sold at 98c.

JOIN THE CROWDS MONDAY AT

Gaylord-Platt-Haar Co.

DAVID'S

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

YOU ought to look through a copy of the

Spring Style Book

the guide to men's correct fashions issued by

Hart Schaffner & Marx

You have there a good idea how your clothes should look this season. It is a book you ought to keep handy, to use when you buy clothes; you'll find in this store just such suits and overcoats as are shown in its pages; and we can fit you correctly in any of them.

We'd like to have you see what we can do for you at $20; we have others of the same make for less; and for more.

Spring style Stetson hats and Manhattan shirts are now on sale. Some great bargains left in Winter suits and overcoats.

We maintain a special department for clothes made-to-order.

The A. David Company

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

Finish Your Walls and Ceilings With

The Sanitary Durable Flat Oil Finish

PEE-GEE FLATKOATT

Looks better, lasts longer, and is consequently more satisfactory and economical than wall paper, kalsomine, lead-and-oil paints or *any other* wall finish.

"Modern Method of Finishing Walls," our beautiful book with actual color combinations and practical suggestions. *Free* on request from our dealer in *your* town.

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INCORPORATED
Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by
M. W. DIVINE & CO.

Southern Shorthand and Business University

I. O. O. F. BUILDING, Corner Third and Princess Sts.
WILMINGTON, : : : : N. C.

This school is a branch of the famous business schools of the South that bears its name—The Southern Shorthand & Business University (not "The Southern Commercial Schools.")

Every young man or young woman who attends this school will be assured of a thorough course of instruction in all commercial branches and a position at the completion of his or her course.

OUR TYPEWRITING DEPARTMENT is equipped with all new typewriters of the latest make.

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

CALL AND SEE US, OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

J. M. RESSLER, President. E. C. BOWERSOCK, Business Manager.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that the Central Ice Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All book accounts, notes, and other obligations due the Central Ice Company become the property of The Independent Ice Co., who alone are authorized to receive settlement for same.

All outstanding tickets issued by Central Ice Co. will be redeemed by either of the parties hereto.

All contracts yet in force of Central Ice Co. will be taken care of by either of us.

THE INDEPENDENT ICE CO.
PLATE ICE CO.

The Murchison National Bank

Wilmington, N. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,350,000.00
ASSETS : : : : : 7,000,000.00

Every possible facility furnished at all times to customers and depositors.

H. C. McQUEEN, President. C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier.
J. V. GRAINGER, V. President. M. F. ALLEN, Asst. Cashier.
J. W. YATES, V. President. W. S. JOHNSON, Asst. Cashier.

WAR WOULD FIND OUR SPLENDID FIELD ARTILLERY USELESS

Reserve Supply of Ammunition for It, Would Be Insufficient for One Big Engagement and We Could Neither Manufacture It in Time Nor Buy It--- Secretary of War Sounds Warning.

(From The New York Times.)

A Modern Three-Inch Field Gun in Action.

RESERVE SUPPLY OF FIELD ARTILLERY GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

Our supply of field artillery materiel continues to be so far short of what it should be that I again call attention to this condition. Such material cannot be extemporized. It requires months and even years to manufacture it, and in time of war it cannot be purchased abroad. The amount which we have been permitted to accumulate would be insufficient for a single engagement of the character of the engagements in either the Russo-Japanese or the present Balkan war.—(From the Annual Report of the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, 1912.)

By Burgoyne Hamilton.

HOW many American citizens have given serious thought to recent reports of high military officials regarding our defensive conditions? How many of these same citizens doubt that in the event of war we could raise a million men, arm and equip them, and turn them into the field, trained soldiers, in the course of a few months? Who is there who dares suppose that with our enormous manufacturing facilities we cannot supply sufficient ammunition at short notice for the various types of guns? Is it reasonable to believe that patriotic manufacturers would not in time of war cast aside ordinary business and put their energy into supplying field guns and ammunition for the Government? Is not an American the best average rifle shot in the world?

Ask your neighbor any of these questions and, if he doesn't give you an optimistic answer, the author is greatly mistaken. It is well, perhaps, to look on the bright side of even the worst situation; but in the case of our National defense it is sometimes difficult to find the bright side. In the matter of ability to copy, to improve upon, or even to create mechanically, we are probably second to none as a Nation. Our field artillery materiel is copied from that of France, our Springfield rifle is a composite copy of many foreign weapons, and is an improvement over any one. Our coast defense armament is an example of our creative quality, for this is purely American.

What do we lack, then? may be reasonably asked. The answer is: The establishment of an effective military policy in keeping with modern times and the provisions of our Constitution, and its systematic development, particularly in the training of a sufficient number of men successfully to repel possible invasion.

We lack field artillery. That is, more specifically, mobile guns of from three inch to six inch. We lack ammunition for such guns, and we have not enough factory equipment in the whole United States to manufacture at the beginning of a war material and ammunition which could be used in that war, unless it be a long drawn out affair. Modern wars are short, however, as statistics prove.

Before showing exactly what our resources are it is necessary to point out certain facts regarding the proper balance of a well-organized field army. By balance, in this instance, is meant the apportionment of field artillery to so many infantry and cavalry combined. It must be borne in mind that an army without the proper percentage of field guns is at a great disadvantage. For argument's sake, let us imagine that two hostile forces, each composed of 100,000 men, are in position, ready to commence action. These two forces are physically, mentally, and mechanically equal, except that one has four field guns to every thousand of combined infantry and cavalry, and the other has only two field guns to every thousand of combined infantry and cavalry.

Everything else being equal, the army with four guns per thousand is bound to triumph. In England the regulations call for approximately six guns per thousand; in Germany 4.90, in France 4.20, and in the United States 3.16. Not only do our regulations call for fewer guns than any of these other nations, but we have actually failed to supply our forces, now organized according to our own regulations, by 34 per cent.

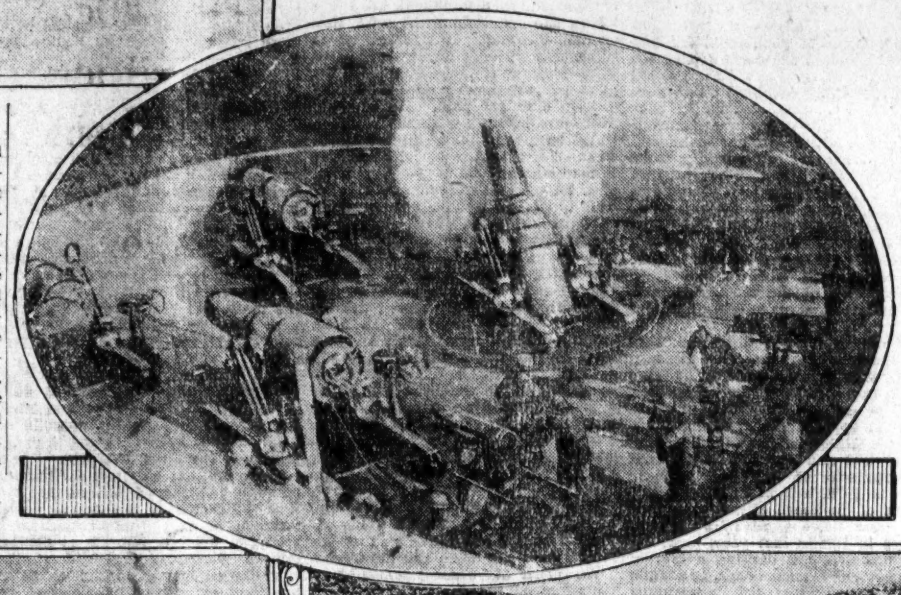
The war strength of our regular infantry and cavalry combined is 65,115, and that of our organized militia for the same branches 227,000. Total war strength of infantry and cavalry of both regular army and militia is 292,115 men. Accordingly, to protect and support this army with the necessary field artillery we must supply them at the rate of 3.16 guns per thousand men, and we must also provide extra guns to the number of 34 to be included in the field ammunition trains. These extra guns are to be used in replacing those put out of action. We need 900 guns for the existing regular and militia mobile army at war strength. The number of guns of approved types now on hand is 632, or about 66 per cent. of the quantity actually needed at once.

The above figures are startling enough, but when we take into consideration that in the event of actual hostilities with a first-class power it would be absolutely necessary to rush into the field a large force, and at the same time call for from 100,000 to 200,000 volunteers, our position as regards artillery is clearly shown. Field guns, carriages, caissons, and limbers cannot be thrown together over night. It is estimated that the Watervliet Arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., can turn out 560 guns in a year, running twenty-four hours a day. It is also estimated that the Rock Island Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., can turn out carriages, caissons, and limbers at the rate of nineteen batteries a year, running twenty-four hours a day. This would provide enough carriages, &c., for seventy-six guns, there being four guns to a battery. Inasmuch as field guns are worthless without running gear, ammunition chests, and the various other accessories supplied by the Rock Island Arsenal, we find that our total yearly product of complete guns, carriages, limbers, and caissons would be seventy-six. Outside of the arsenals there are two or three private manufacturers qualified to produce gun carriages, caissons, and limbers; but it is probable that some months would elapse before they could get together the necessary materials with which to even start work.

In the event of such trouble as would require an army of 470,000, plus volunteers to the extent of 100,000 or 200,000, the field guns needed to properly protect and support this force, with a small percentage in reserve, would be 1,202. Of this number we still have but 632, and at the rate these can be manufactured with our present facilities it will be easily seen that a number of years would be consumed to acquiring a proper supply.

In compiling these data, reference to models other than the latest approved 3-inch field gun has purposely been omitted. Among the omitted types are the 3-inch mountain howitzer, 3.8-inch field howitzer, 4.7-inch field howitzer, 4.7-inch field gun, and the 6-inch field howitzer. If we were to attempt to bring our artillery up to the 1,202-gun mark, each of these types would be included in proportion, and the rapidity of manufacture would be lessened materially.

Inasmuch as years would be required to give our army the necessary backbone of artillery it behooves us to set the wheels in motion now. Our infantry and cavalry can be increased speedily as compared with artillery. As regards rifles and ammunition for these two branches, we are reasonably well prepared. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, at a recent hearing before the Military Committee stated that he expected to have on hand by Dec. 31, 1912, 689,000 of the latest model rifles. We have considerable ammunition on hand for such rifles. During the year 1911 the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia manufactured 71,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges. Outside of this arsenal we have four or five commercial firms now manufacturing just such ammunition for the Government. These firms have each been awarded a contract calling for 2,000,000 rounds, and in time of necessity their total capacity would probably be from 500,000 to 600,000 rounds per day. Among these firms are the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, United States Cartridge Company, and the Peters Cartridge Company.



Firing a Coast Defense Mortar Battery

A Coast Defense Mortar Battery.

As we are assured of enough infantry and cavalry rifles, and the ammunition with which to fight them, our next thought is of our supply of ammunition for artillery. Of such ammunition we have not enough for the few field guns on hand, proportionately less for those that should be on hand, no possible way of manufacturing enough in the entire country if called on to do so quickly, and no ammunition field trains with which to carry it to the guns in action if we had it.

Could anything be more hopeless? Not enough field guns to back up our army, and not nearly enough ammunition for those guns which we now have.

Ammunition of this kind is manufactured at Frankford Arsenal. The estimated capacity of that arsenal is 1,000 rounds per day, running every hour out of the twenty-four. There are one or two commercial firms outside of the Bethlehem Steel Company which supplies the Government with small quantities, who could equip themselves in time so as to augment this amount. The American and British Manufacturing Company has furnished a limited number of shrapnel, and could probably be relied upon for assistance. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company is authority for the statement that, given a few months' time, they could equip themselves to turn out 200 brass cases a day, doubling that capacity in four months. These cases would have to be assembled with the necessary projectiles and powder by the Government.

If we could be assured of 1,000 rounds from Frankford Arsenal, and 1,000 rounds from private firms per day, the total would amount to 2,000 rounds. One field gun in an average action will fire from 300 to 500 shots per day. In Manchuria one gun was credited with over 600 shots in a day. If, to be conservative, we figure an average of only 200 rounds per gun in action per day, it would take only 10 guns to shoot away our daily output, and if we were to attempt to supply 1,200 guns in action with our present facilities, each gun would receive approximately 1.8 rounds of ammunition per day. The following table, based upon the requirements in field guns of different types by both regulars and militia, will give a clear insight as to the stock of ammunition now on hand and what should be on hand. This table calls for only 901 guns, almost 400 less than would be needed in our defense against a first-class power:

Type of gun.	3" Mountain Howitzer.	3" Field Gun.	3.8" Field Howitzer.	4.7" Field Howitzer.	4.7" Field Gun.	6" Field How'er.
Number of guns	84	509	104	108	48	48
Number of rounds required for guns considered	71,400	944,704	129,792	116,640	64,512	48,384
Number of rounds manufactured or for which appropriation has been made	1,912	166,865	2,514	7,280	9,591	5,195
Number of rounds deficient	69,488	777,839	127,278	109,360	54,921	43,189

Total deficiency in ammunition for all types of guns, 1,182,075 rounds.

Running twenty-four hours a day, our arsenals and commercial firms would take 591 working days to make up this deficiency if they turned out 2,000 rounds per day. Our coast fortifications, as far as guns are concerned, are pretty well supplied. Ammunition for this branch of the service is, however, woefully lacking in quantity. The citizens of this country must not imagine that because our seacoast bristles with forts, these alone will prevent an invader from landing troops. Fortifications are primarily to stop hostile warships from entering waters where they could do damage to cities of importance. Some fortifications are so situated as to give secure rendezvous to our navy.

In the event of hostilities, with a first-class power, we should, of course, rely upon our navy to meet the enemy on the sea. But a country with a more powerful navy than ours would have us at a great disadvantage. If our entire sea force was engaged at sea or had been destroyed, what would prevent a hostile power from landing an army of invasion? Surely not our coast fortifications. These are just the points an enemy would steer clear of. Admitting that the enemy could land in the neighborhood of Boston, where it would have a well-provisioned community upon which to subsist; when and how, with our present methods, could we hope to dislodge or even prevent an invading army from ravaging that section of the country? It is all very well to cry that a million, yes, five million Americans would rise to the occasion and drive out an army of invaders; but how are these five millions of men to make any showing against an organized body of trained soldiers, if they are not supplied with field guns and ammunition? Our forces would unquestionably suffer utter rout at the hands of the enemy's artillery alone.

The citizen who reads this may exclaim "Bosh! Look at what we have done in past wars. We licked the English twice, vanquished the Mexicans, and finished Spain up in no time. We can do the same again with anybody on earth."

The so-called facts of history are sometimes misleading. As to the war of the Revolution, it took 395,258 regulars, volunteers, and militia to defeat England's 150,605 soldiers. England had another war on her hands at the same time, and found it necessary to hire some of her troops. Cannon in those days amounted to little as compared with modern field gun, and the many different kinds of destruction they now inflict. It is true, however, that America did well to defeat anybody of any size at that time.

In the war of 1812 we employed 527,654 regulars and militia against English and Canadian forces amounting to about 55,000, or about ten to one. During the Mexican war our regulars and militia numbered 104,556, against Mexico's 46,000. Our more recent war, that with Spain, cannot be taken seriously as an indication of what we could accomplish against a first-class power.

To return to the present, it might be consistent to say a word or two about the marksmen of this country. Just because a rifle team of twelve or fifteen members outshoots, year after year, the teams of other nations, we must not think that the average American has mastered the gun. It has been proved that game hunters and other sportsmen are at first not at all proficient in the use of the military rifle. We have hundreds of thousands of men who have never shot a rifle in their lives.

In England there are over 3,000 rifle clubs, civilian as well as military. Shooting is becoming a great sport in that country, and in the event of war it is doubtful if an enemy would ever conquer by superior rifle fire. Australia and other British colonies are taking pattern after the mother country and are developing rifle shooting even among the very young boys. Other nations are making rapid strides in marksmanship, but are not necessarily turning out experts.

(PHOTO © BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSO.)

Firing a Big Gun at Fort Wadsworth.

Gun Shop at Watervliet, N. Y.

In America there are probably fewer than 200 rifle clubs. We are not, in a true sense, a shooting nation, although the National Rifle Association is doing everything to make us one. It is gratifying to learn, however, that rifle practice is on the increase. Although England for some years has been unable to defeat our teams of eight, ten or twelve men, it would be safe to wager that an English rifle team, composed of 10,000 or more, could easily outshoot an American team of equal numbers.

Congress is fully aware of the situation as it is to-day. That body has been informed time and time again by high officials in the army of our deficiencies down to the smallest detail. In the event of serious trouble the War Department must not be censured for military disasters brought about by any lack of preparedness. The officers of that Department have begged and implored for appropriations and the authority to do things, but their efforts have produced but little.

War is a terrible calamity, one of the most awful things a nation may experience. It costs lives, money, and prosperity, and yet the average American citizen believes this country immune from it. Our position may well be compared to that of a house owner who carries too little fire insurance. He saves big premiums for years, but when a fire does come and wipes him out, it is too late to place more insurance, and he suffers in consequence.

Americans must realize that if war ever comes to us and finds us in our present condition, it will be too late for Congress to make appropriations, too late for the arsenals and commercial firms to start manufacturing field guns and ammunition. Then all our wealth, our resources, our intelligence, will count for naught; and the invading enemy upon whom we may look down now as being ineffective and not comparable with ourselves, will walk into the United States just because he has a full equipment of guns, a sufficient supply of ammunition, and a trained body of artillerists to do the firing. Ought we not to begin paying our peace insurance premiums now?

GOSSIP OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

Reconciliation Between William and Duke of Cumberland—Armament Bill—Employment of Foreigners in France.

Berlin, March 1.—The reconciliation between Emperor William and the Duke of Cumberland, son of the deceased King of Hanover, followed by the betrothal of Princess Victoria, the Emperor's only daughter, to Prince Ernst August, son of the Duke, recalls a previous attempt at a reconciliation which came to nothing.

This occurred in 1903, when the Emperor went to Copenhagen to attend the 85th anniversary of the birth of old King Christian, whose daughter, Princess Thyra, is the wife of the Duke of Cumberland. This royal visit had a much more important object than to improve the relations between Germany and Denmark. It was to find a wife for the German Crown Prince, and the lady selected for the future Empress of Germany was none other than Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. The Emperor, according to the story as told today, had corresponded with the Duchess Thyra, who obtained the consent of the Duke to both the reconciliation and the betrothal.

One result of the reconciliation was to be the agreement that Prince George Wilhelm, the Duke's oldest son, should become Duke of Brunswick, from which position the Cumberland family was excluded by reason of the refusal of the Duke of Cumberland to renounce his rights to the throne of Hanover. Even with such a prize in view, however, the Duke, after reaching Copenhagen, gave way to his long-cherished hatred of Prussia, refused to meet the Emperor and returned to Gmunden under plea that he had the measles. This naturally enraged the Emperor. He ceased speaking of the "Duke of Brunswick" when referring to the head of the Cumberland house and mentioned him only by his older title "Prince of Great Britain and Ireland." Of course, this ended the project of marrying the crown prince to the Princes Alexandra. A year later she married Friedrich Franz, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, brother of the Princess Cecilie, who later married the crown prince.

True to his word spoken at the time of the Copenhagen episode, the Emperor made no further attempt to improve relations with the Brunswick house, but when in 1908 Prince Luitpold, the old regent of Bavaria, asked for the appointment of Prince Ernst August as officer in the heavy dragons at Munich, he willingly consented.

It was even expected that a reconciliation between Hohenzollerns and Cumberlands would occur at Schwerin in May, 1910, when the Emperor suddenly announced his intention of proceeding thither to attend the christening of the infant son of the Grand Duke. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were already there for the festivities, but when they heard that the Emperor was coming they left Schwerin before he arrived.

* * *

The country is still awaiting the publication of the details of the coming armament bill—the third in as many years—but enough already has been learned to make it certain that the government will ask for a sum exceeding $25,000,000.

It is recalled that last year's bill, which brought an increase of some 29,000 men in the peace standing of the army, called for about $18,500,000 a year for five years, and the coming bill is expected to add from 45,000 to 50,000 men to the army on a peace footing.

It is believed that the government this year will ask that provision be made to retain the 40,000 or 50,000 able bodied recruits who are excused yearly from service because there is no place for them in the army. Probably 18 regiments, which now have but two battalions each, will be filled out by the addition of a third battalion, and it is proposed also to strengthen the cavalry divisions.

What the attitude of the Reichstag will be toward the new demands is not known, but it is certain that there will be some opposition.

* * *

That the movement in Germany to preserve Wagner's "Parsifal" for Bayreuth for all time would not succeed, despite the fact that the Crown Prince headed the signers of the petition and that the Emperor was believed to favor it, had been generally expected and predicted, but the majority against it was much greater than had been looked for. Only five members of the 30 making up the petition committee of the Reichstag voted to report favorably.

The strongest arguments against a special law were that comparatively few persons would be able to enjoy the opera each year, and that it could not be protected in foreign countries. The result would be that it could be heard by opera lovers everywhere except in Germany.

The day following the committee's decision, Director Martersteig, of Leipsic, announced that he would stage "Parsifal" on January 4, 1914, four days after the copyright expires. Otto Lohse will direct the production and the principal roles will be sung by Max Krueger and Frau Ruesche Endort.

* * *

The decision of the Belgium government to build a great canal from Antwerp to Liege in order to supply that port with Belgium coal in place of the English article, has been seized upon in Germany as a strong argument for building the projected canal from the lower Rhine along the Dutch frontier to the North Sea at Emden.

It is suggested in this connection that the Belgium canal be extended from Liege to the Rhine, thus making a great internal waterway from Antwerp to Emden. At a recent meeting of the budget committe of the Prussian Diet the Minister of Public Works and Railways said the government was deeply interested in the Rhine-Emden project, and this remark has given the friends of it renewed hope for its realization. They argue that the new canal must be made spacious enough to accommodate vessels of 6,000 tons in order to enable it to compete successfully with the Rhine, which can carry vessels of only 3,000 tons.

Of course, the chief argument for building a connection from the Rhine to the Belgium canal at Liege is that it would give much cheaper transportation for German iron and steel to the seaboard. Antwerp is the chief exporting point for German steel, but the long railway haul is a great handicap to the export business.

* * *

The famous birds of paradise are henceforth to have in their struggle for existence against the women of the world the protection of the German government. The number of these birds in German New Guinea having been greatly reduced by the plume hunters, the colonial authorities have just decided to quadruple the export duty on their skins from that colony. It is hoped that this will considerably reduce the demand for the feathers of the bird, and make it possible to prevent the species from becoming extinct.

* * *

In Gay "Paree."

Paris, March 1.—Shall a tax be placed upon the employment of foreigners in France? This is the important question submitted to Parliament by Frenchmen who see a grave menace in the rapidly increasing foreign labor. Statistics show that foreigners are encroaching upon agricultural France on all her frontiers. The Belgians come from the north, the Germans from the east, the Italians cross the Alps and the Spaniards the Yyranees to find easier conditions in the riches of this country. In the department on all these frontiers the foreign born form an average of 10 per cent. of the inhabitants.

Americans as well as all other foreigners doing business in France may be the object of legislation, the purpose of which is to relieve Frenchmen from one kind of competition at home. M. M. Lerolle, Gallois and other members of the Chamber of Deputies have proposed a law forbidding any company or firm which has one or several foreign managers or directors from employing more than 10 per cent. of its staff from foreigners. Should this bill be passed it would affect some 50 American companies organized under French law as French companies, but really owned and managed by American companies doing business in France, such as the oil, agricultural, machine and insurance companies.

* * *

Americans interested in the labor problem in the United States have gathered here some interesting data about Russia in connection with their study of the general European situation. It appears that Russian workmen are falling back into the condition of political and industrial discontent characteristic of the revolutionary years of 1905, 1906 and 1907. Official figures of the board of factory inspection show there were 1,918 factory strikes in Russia last year, involving 683 workmen and causing a loss of over 2,200,000 working days, as against 464 strikes affecting 105,000 workmen in 1911 and 222 strikes affecting only 47,000 workmen in 1910. To find a year to compare with 1912 for industrial demoralization it is necessary to return to the strike statistics of 1907, the last of the revolutionary years when 740,000 men were out during the year.

About two-thirds of the strikes last year were declared for purely political purposes, according to the official report. They show the increasingly successful activity of political agitators of the social democratic and social revolutionary schools. These concentrate their efforts largely on the workmen in the large cities like St. Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw. The bases of these political strikes were the shooting down of workmen in the Lena gold fields, Siberia, for which a general strike of Russian workmen was ordered as a protest; May day demonstrations of the solidarity of labor; protests against elections to Fourth Duma under the law of 1906, which the radical parties refuse to regard as legal; protests against the introduction of the workmen's sickness and casualty law adopted last year, and a demonstration against the infliction of the death penalty on mutinous sailors of the Black Sea fleet.

This rapid growth in the strike movement in 1912, when six times as many workmen were out as in 1911 and almost 15 times as many as in 1910, is being kept up in the current year, which started out with a widespread stripe in memory of the victims of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg, January 22, 1905. Fifty-five thousand workmen, according to the police figures, or some 90,000 according to private accounts, laid down their tools January 22 in St. Petersburg alone as a protest against the shooting of the followers of Father Gapon by the troops eight years earlier, an event which the world abroad has almost forgotten and which in Russia is rarely heard of except on the annual recurrence of the date.

The Russian police are active in their efforts to check the agitation among the workmen, and arrests of agitators and workmen's committees are taking place as in the heyday of the revolution. Repressive measures against Russian newspapers have also been vigorously revived, and fines and imprisonment of editors of radical papers, or suppression of offensive periodicals, are matters of frequent occurrence.

* * *

Americans who know Paris well quickly join the chorus of Parisians that mud-splashing automobiles and autobuses constitute one of the greatest nuisances of Paris life. Beautiful gowns have been ruined and many a new morning coat wrecked by flying mud which, being mixed with motor oil, is of the kind that never comes off. This evil may now cease, at least in part.

As a consequence of the recent instructions of the government to the police to prosecute the owners of vehicles bespattering store windows and passersby, omnibus and automobile companies and public-spirited persons arranged competitions for inventors of mud guards at Versailles. A track with a muddy surface was arranged and boardings were placed at intervals along the course, these being covered with sheets of white canvas, about four feet high and nine feet long, subdivided into small squares. The mud splashes could readily be detected on the white squares and their number and comparative sizes noted. Every competing vehicle had the mud guard under test fitted to each wheel and was driven along the track at speeds varying from 15 to 25 miles an hour. Finally three types were selected, although none of the 15 ideas presented entirely prevented mud from being thrown on the canvas screns.

IN MEMORIAM.

On an old slab in a New England churchyard, commemorating the virtues of a saintly woman are these words:

"Think what a good woman should be,
"She was that."

With this thought in mind an appreciative friend would add a tribute of respect to the memory of a handmaiden of God whose ministry is now closed.

On February 21st, 1913, as the gray light of the morning dawn drew near, at her home in Wallace, N. C., Mrs. Katie Boney, wife of Mr. E. G. Boney, quietly and peacefully closed her eyes to all earthly scenes and went to her reward in the 34th year of her age. Mrs. Boney was the youngest child of Mr. Geo. W., and Mrs. Catherine Teachey, of Wallace, N. C., who with one brother and one sister survives her. In 1892 she was happily married to Mr. E. G. Boney and proving herself a true helpmeet, she lived to brighten and bless his home and to enrich his life for nearly eleven years, but now a shadow has been cast over him and he mourns the loss of a loving and devoted wife. But her loved ones sorrow not as those who have no hope, for in the bloom and beauty of youth, Mrs. Boney settled the matter of her soul's relation to God and joined the Baptist church of which she continued a consistent member until her death. She trusted Him who is able to keep that which she had committed unto Him against that day. It was her lot to suffer much during former years, but when the hand of God was laid heavily upon her she bowed beneath it and meekly bore her pain. For the last few years before her death, however, which occurred after an illness of one week, she seemed to be fully restored to health and to be in the very midst of a happy life of love and service. It is human to wonder at the taking away of one whose life appears to be bearing its most precious fruit, but it is divine to desire the choice ones to come early to the eternal joy and service. During her last illness Mrs. Boney more than once pressed the belief that her end was drawing near, but she did not seem unduly alarmed by the mystery of death and so gently did it come to her in the quiet watches of the night that e're the silver cord was loosed or the golden bowl was broken, her spirit had caught the beatific vision—the song of the redeemed. The love and esteem in which she was held by her friends and neighbors was attested by the great crowd which attended her burial and by the wonderful wealth of flowers which entirely covered the grave and which hallow alike the bride and the bier.

We tender our deepest sympathy to the bereaved and lonely hearted husband, who feels his loss so keenly, to the mother and father whom she loved so well; to the sorrowing brother and sister and we commend them all to the infinite compassion of Him who wept at the grave of a friend and who is the same yesterday, today and forever.

Her departure has left a vacuum in their hearts and lives that nothing earthly can fill. Only He who knows al our sorrows can give comfort and consolation in their season of darkness. May He minister balm to their bruised hearts and give grace in their time of need and may this trial be to them simply one of God's furnaces through which as they pass the dross may be consumed and they may come forth therefrom as gold from the fire, purified and refined to shine all the more brighty for the Master here on earth and then when He calls, to go with joy and gladness to meet Him and her in glory.

"She is not dead—just over the way;
Not lost forever, though on earth we are parted,
Not lost forever, though we meet no more,
They do not wander lone and broken-hearted,
Who see Heaven's radiance on the further shore.
Not lost forever. Every gentle token
That memory wins me from the far-away,
Shall fill my soul, though all our ties are broken,
With tender grace that never can decay,
There will be meaning in the stars, the flowers.
The grand and solemn voices of the sea,
Telling of happy dreams and happy hours,
When life and sunshine which it caught from thee
Not lost forever, thou shalt still be near us
Through every fortune and in every clime
When cares oppress us or gentle memories cheer us
Thou shalt be with us, dearest, all the time.

Dr. W. C. Woodward is advocating open-air schools for the District of Columbia.

"FAGGED-OUT" WOMEN.

Will Find a Helpful Suggestion in This Letter.

Overworked, run down "fagged out" women who feel as though they could hardly drag about, should profit by Miss Richter's experience. She says: "Last Winter I was completely run down and felt fagged out all the time, was nervous and had indigestion.

"One of my friends advised me to take Vinol and it has done me great good. The tired, worn-out feeling is all gone and I am strong, vigorous and well. The stomach trouble soon disappeared and now I eat heartily and have perfect digestion. I wish every tired, weak, nervous woman could have Vinol, for I never spent any money in my life that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol." Marie Richter, Detroit, Mich.

Thousands of women and men who were formerly weak and sickly owe their present rugged health to the wonderful strength-creating effects of Vinol. We guarantee Vinol to build you up and make you strong. If it does not we give back your money. Robt. R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

(Advertisement.)

THE PILOTAGE BILL.

Full Text of Measure Introduced by Mr. Mintz in Legislature.

A Bill to be Entitled an Act to Amend Section 4957 N. Revisal of 1905 Cahpter 104, Relative to the Pilotage Laws on the Cape Fear River:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That Section 4957 N-Revisal of 1905, Chapter 104, be amended as follows: By adding after the word "optional" in line seven, the following: "But should the captain take a pilot from Southport to Wilmington, he shall take that pilot that brought him from the bar to Southport, and when the vessel shall be ready to go out of port, and such pilot presents himself and is in readiness to take said vessel into Southport, or to sea, the captain shall employ the pilot who spoke and boarded his vessel at sea, and navigated her to Southport, to navigate her back to Southport, or to sea, as the destination of such vessel may be."

Section 2. That all pilots shall be allowed to approach vessels at sea in any kind of craft they may select, numbered or unnumbered, whether it be by tug, vessel, sail or steamboat, or any kind of craft.

Section 3. That section 4957 A, Chapter 104, Revisal of 1905, be amended by adding at the end of section 4957 A, the following: "No person shall be eligible to appointment of service as commissioner aforesaid who is a licensed pilot by said commissioners, or as an agent or owner of vessels, subject to pilotage, entering or clearing at said port, coastwise or foreign."

Section 4. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

SHOCKS 'EM TO SLEEP.

German Scientist May Prove a Friend to Victims of Insomnia.

Electrically produced sleep is to be the great boon of weary and disordered mankind, if the expectations of Dr. F. Nagelschmidt, of the Berlin Finsen Institute, are realized. For a number of years now he has been working steadily toward this end. Not long ago Dr. Leduc suceeded in producing sleep in animals by the application of continuous electric current to the base of the brain, but the currents necessary were too near the danger point to be considered practical in human experiment.

Dr. Nagelschmidt, however, claims to have discovered an improved method whereby he uses a special alternating current which gives narcotic effects without exceeding or even approaching the limit of safety. For it appears that not only can the number of volts be fixed as needed, but the time the current is to flow can be determined as well. Unconsciousness is produced quickly, but an awakening follows in about a couple of minutes after the current ceases. Then an alternating current is immediately applied, with the result that a quick and natural sleep of two or three hours results.

Other useful and beneficial effects are expected from this discovery. Neuralgic pains, inflammation of various kinds, rheumatism and other world-age afflictions of humanity are to be remedied in this manner. In institutions for the insane it is a harmless and effective means of controlling the insane without the old-fashioned strait jacket. The electric sleep can also be deepened so as to give painless execution of criminals or the slaughtering of animals.

"While the lamp of life holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." Put out the light and the poor fellow must stay where he is all night.

FROM THE PINE WOODS

HYOMEI'S Aromatic Air is Guaranteed to Relieve Catarrh or Cost Nothing

HYOMEI is nature's true remedy for catarrh. There is no stomach dosing in using HYOMEI, no more than there is when you go to the mountains or the sea shore to get relief from lung troubles.

When using the HYOMEI treatment, the air you breathe is like that on the mountains high above sea level where the pine woods fill the air with aromatic healing that gives health and strength to those suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs. Breathed through the neat pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit, the healing balsams of HYOMEI reach the most remote air cells of the throat, nose and lungs, destroying all catarrhal germs and giving quick relief.

HYOMEI (pronounced High-o-me), has performed almost miraculous cures of catarrh, often restoring health in chronic cases that had given up all hope of recovery. Its best action is at the start of the disease when the breath is becoming offensive, and when discharges from the nose, droppings in the throat and frequent sneezing, sniffling or spasmodic coughing begin to make life a burden. At the first symptom of catarrhal trouble, such as sniffling and hawking, use HYOMEI and see how quickly you get relief.

The complete outfit costs but $1.00, extra bottles, if later needed 50 cents, and is sold under guarantee to refund the money if it does not give satisfaction. Robt. R. Bellamy and druggists everywhere sells it.

(Advertisement.)

The Master Cure for RHEUMATISM

Muller's Famous Prescription 100384

Has banished more OBSTINATE and apparently hopeless cases of Rheumatism and Gout than all the specialists together.

Equally good for the bedfast, those on crutches, and those tormented at work.

Dr. J. Y. Macrae called it "GOD'S MEDICINE." It stood every test since 1801. Accept no substitute. Insist on Muller's Famous Prescription. At Druggists, 75c. Bottle. Booklet mailed free.

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Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at Sanitarium. Book on subject Free. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, 39-N, Victor Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia.

GRAY FADED HAIR, OR BEAUTIFUL, DARK, ATTRACTIVE---CHOOSE, MADAM!

Says Sage Tea Mixed With Sulphur Restores Natural Color and Lustre.

Gray, faded hair turned beautifully dark and lustrous almost over night, is a reality, if you'll take the trouble to mix sage tea and sulphur, but what's the use, you get a large bottle of the ready-to-use tonic, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" at drug stores here for about 50 cents. Millions of bottles of "Wyeth's" are sold annually, says a well-known druggist, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after just one application the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stops.

This is the age of youth, gray haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with the Sage and Sulphur tonight and you'll be amazed at your youthful appearance and the real beauty and healthy condition of your hair within a few days. Inquiry at drug stores here shows that they all sell lots of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" and the folks using it are enthusiastic.

Wyeth Chemical Co.

"Pittsburgh Perfect"

The Adaptable Fence — **For Poultry and Garden Use**

Among the 145 styles and sizes of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence shown in our new catalogue, the fence user can now obtain fencing *perfectly suited* to his *particular* requirements. "Pittsburgh Perfect" is the most adaptable, portable, durable and resultful of all wire fences, and gives absolute satisfaction because, coupled with our ripened manufacturing experience, it is the culmination of close and exhaustive study and investigation of farmers' needs along lines of up-to-date poultry and agricultural methods and equipment.

Open Hearth Wire like old time iron wire is used exclusively in "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence and is heavily galvanized with pure zinc. All line and stay wires are

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Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect.

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Any Lady can take her pick from any pair of

SHOES

in our store that sold for $4.00, at $3.15; $5.00 at $3.98; $3.50 at $2.69, and so on down the line. We could make a larger reduction by marking up the price and offering a supposed cut, but we do not do business that way.

Our special lot of 200 pairs odds and ends sold from $3.00 to $4.00,

$1.98

And we guarantee the above shoes. The biggest money's worth in town.

One lot Men's $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, narrow widths, sizes 5 to 6 and 8 to 11,

SHOES

Only $1.98

Men's $6.00 shoes at $4.98; $5.50 at $4.48; $5.00 at $3.98, and $4.50 at $3.48.

We do not want to carry over a single pair of these shoes; shown in patent, gun metal and tan.

These goods won't last long at prices quoted; don't wait until your size is sold.

No tickets given.

98c.

All Ladies' Felt Slippers,

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No. 24 North Front St.

Wire Us and We'll Wire For You!

any building or room you may direct. We respond promptly to all calls and will gladly suggest the best way of wiring without damage to walls or ceiling. When the wiring is done we can supply anything electrical you may want. We are headquarters for every kind of electrical supplies, little or big.

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E. H. Holmes. W. M. Atkinson. J. H. Holmes.

Holmes & Atkinson

"Quality Grocers"

22 SOUTH FRONT STREET

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we wish to announce the formation of this partnership. We are going to conduct a Modern Grocery Store, in which Quality, Cleanliness and Service will be our motto.

E. H. HOLMES,
W. M. ATKINSON,
J. H. HOLMES.

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To Everybody

We've got the location.
We've got the store.
We've got the goods.
We've got the service.
We've got the Prescriptionists—Registered nad Experienced.
We've got the drugs—pure and standard.
We've got the big, wide, middle, handsome entrance to the store, and we want all of our friends and customers to come therein, and when they can't call in, to 'phone us.

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FOR RENT

The undersigned will rent at public auction, on the premises, in whole or part, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Monday, March 3rd, the building heretofore used as an Engine House at Corner Princess and Fourth streets. To be rented by the month only, and subject to sale or other disposition or use of property.

JOS. D. SMITH,
Mayor.

fe 28-mc 2-2t.

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STORES FOR RENT

The two stores in the Market on Front street will be rented at public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, March 3rd, at the Market House.

JOS. D. SMITH,
Mayor.

Tues. Fri. Sun.

NOTICE

$25.00 Reward will be paid for evidence to convict any person or corporation who sets fire that burns any of my lands in this or any other county in this State.

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